REGISTERED No. 17—1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,954.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, AUGUST 3, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	,, 2 8
Third do.	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight line

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

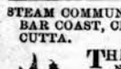
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied Nonpareil, or the smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "AVA," 2,600 Tons, 346 H.P., Commander J. Peterson, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 6th August 1874, at 4 P.M.

August 1874.		August 1874.	
Leaves BOMBAY	6	Leaves Pondicherry	20
,, Carwar	8	,, Madras	22
,, Narrakal	12	,, Cocanada	24
,, Alleppy	12	,, Vizagapatam	25
,, Tuticorin	14	,, Bimlipatam	25
,, Colombo	17	,, Gopalpore	27
,, Galle	16	,, False Point	27
,, Negapatam	19	Arrives at CALCUTTA	29

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

During the South-west Monsoon, viz., from 17th May 1874, to the end of August excepting at Carwar, it is uncertain whether communication can be maintained with the ports on the Malabar Coast. The Steamers will however call at those ports weather permitting. Passengers can almost always be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin, and at Alleppey.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSHIRE, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s. s. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 12th August, 1874, at 2 P.M.

August 1874.		August 1874.	
Leave BOMBAY	12	Leave BUSREH	31
,, Kurrachee	16	,, Mahomerah	31
,, Guadur	17	,, Fao	31
,, Muscat	19	,, Koweit	Sept. 2
,, Bunder Abbas	21	,, Bahrein	3
,, Linga	23	,, Bunder Abbas	8
,, Bahrein	25	,, Muscat	10
,, Bushire	26	,, Guadur	12
,, Fao	27	,, Kurrachee	15
,, Mahomerah	27	Arrive BOMBAY	16
Arrive BUSREH	28		

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the Monsoon despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock, and an extra steamer on every Saturday at the same hour.

The Steam-ship "INDIA," 1,060 Tons, 142 H. P., Commander J. Ayre s, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 5th August 1874, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander T. Nailer, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 8th August 1874, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship "CALCUTTA," 863 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 12th August 1874, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

HARBOUR STEAM FERRIES.

UNDER Contract with Government, STEAM FERRY BOATS ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

	1st Class.		2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
Oorun	2	0 0	0	8 0	0	4 0
Hog Island	2	0 0	0	12 0	0	6 0
Oolwa	3	0 0	0	12 0	0	6 0
Rewas	2	0 0	0	12 0	0	6 0
Dhurrumtur	3	0 0	1	0 0	0	8 0

The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Boat leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and returning leaves Oolwa at 11 A.M.

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Boat leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9-30 A.M., and returning leaves Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 17th December 1873.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(TO LEAVE ON OR ABOUT THE 6TH PROXIMO.)

THE Steam-ship EMBLEHOPE, 1,244 Registered Tons, Captain Stephenson, will be despatched as above. This Vessel has very superior accommodation for a limited number of First and Second Class Passengers. Rates of Passage are :—

1st Class to SUEZ	£ 30
Do. LIVERPOOL	£ 50
2nd Do. Do.	£ 30

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 20th July 1874.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(TO LEAVE ABOUT 18TH AUGUST.

THE s.s. STRATHCLYDE, C. W. Fearon, Commander, 1,951 Tons gross, 1,000 H.P., effective, built expressly for the Indian Trade, will SAIL as above.

FARE (First-class)..... Rs. 500,

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which can be procured on board.

This Vessel has very superior accommodation, and is fitted with Ice-house, Piano, Punkahs, &c., and also carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. She made the passage out in 28½ days.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 25th July 1874.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. Rubattino & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS, RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Alexandria	39	25	9 10	
Messina	50	34	14	Including Wines.
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above ten years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

"INDIA," to sail on TUESDAY, 1st September 1874.

"PERSIA," to sail on THURSDAY, 1st October 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,

Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company, No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

ROWLAND AND CO.,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT, 19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 7th August, 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. DELHI, (2,178 Tons, and 400 H. P., Captain Geo. Lee, will leave for Suez as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London, and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Cargo for Liverpool will be forwarded either direct or by Steamer to London or Southampton, and thence by rail or steamer.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 31st July 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 10th August 1874, at 5 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. BOKHARA, (2,933 tons and 450 H.P.,) Captain W. D. Anderson, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any sheet of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 7th August.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 27th July 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of very handsome and rich Hurricane hanging Lamps and table Lamps of latest pattern, seldom arrived in Bombay, the light of which cannot be extinguished by wind. Also plated Ware consisting of tea sets, tea pots, round and oblong waiters of sizes, &c , &c.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 5th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, No. 12, Apollo Street, Fort, the following varieties of Lamps and plated Ware.

An Invoice of hanging lamps, Hurricane and table lamps of latest pattern, one lamp giving two lights, and wall lamps, fancy and decorated spare founts of different sorts, and spare globes, chimnies, burners, wicks, &c. for the above lamps.

Plated ware consisting of tea sets containing 4 pieces in a set, tea pots, cruet stands, round and oblong waiters of sizes of 8, 10, 12 and 14 inch.

The above lamps are worth while to have, and we recommend to gentlemen and merchants to come and inspect the sale, and they are such made that they burn in wind.

Also a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods such as grey shirtings, madapolams, jaconets, prints, chintz, dhooties, &c.

On account of concerned :—

100 kegs of green ginger.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 3rd August 1874.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MAPS OF INDIA.

FOR SALE, at the "*Bombay Gazette*" Office, a number of MAPS of INDIA similar to those which are incorporated in the *Indian Travellers' Guide*.

PRICE TWO ANNAS.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.

A shipment of this fine WINE has just been received, and the Undersigned are now bottling it. It is, as usual, in excellent order.

Per Dozen .....Rs. 10 0

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,

KINLOCH'S WINES, &c.

Stocks of these are again replenished, and we have to offer the following, which, we do not hesitate to say, cannot be surpassed in this market :—

SHERRY—Reform	... ...	...Per dozen Rs. 15
,, Virgin	... ...	,, 17
,, Diamond	... ...	,, 21
,, Amontillado	... ...	,, 28
PORT—Double Diamond	... ...	,, 22
CATALAN—White	... ...	,, 15
CLARET—St. Julien	... ...	,, 21
HOCH—Rudesheim	... ...	,, 23
CHABLIS—Superior	... ...	,, 18
CHAMPAGNE—Quarts	... ...	,, 30
,, Pints	... ...	,, 16
MOSELLE—Quarts	... ...	,, 30
,, Pints	... ...	,, 16
BRANDY—Royal Cognac	... ...	,, 19
,, Raynard's	... ...	,, 27
WHISKEY—Fine old Irish	... ...	,, 24

D. S. KEMP & CO.,

SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

NOW READY,

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR AUGUST, 1874.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

With a New Coloured Map.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The monsoon alterations in the G. I. P., B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.'s Passenger Time Tables will be seen in the Guide.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

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Map of India.
Table of Through Routes (and Fares) from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
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Introduction.

Railway Time Tables :—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Rajpootana State Railway.
Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway.

Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railways :—
Punjaub and Delhi Division.
Sind Section.
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Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.

Steam Navigation Companies :—
P & O. Co.
Messageries Maritimes.
Austrian Lloyds.
Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Steam Ferries.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
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Routes by Steamers.
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Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
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Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fare for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminal, and of the following

Agents :—

Bombay.....Thacker, Vining & Co.; J. and W. Watson & Co. Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller; Hammond's Refreshment Rooms; Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Auckland Hotel; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad.....Kellner & Co.
Alexandria.....D. Robertson & Co.
Bangalore .....Spectator" Office.
Bombay .....Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Calcutta .....Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo) "Ceylon Observer" Office.
Ngutpoora .....Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Kurrachee.....Sindian" Press.
London .....G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
Madras .....Higginbotham & Co., "Madras Times," and "Madras Mail" Offices.
Matheran.....Chowk Hotel and Alexandra Hotel.
Ootacamund.....Observer" Office.
Poona .....Treasher & Co.; D. S. Kemp & Co.; and Royal Family Hotel

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY FOOTBALL CLUB.—The INTERNATIONAL MATCH is POSTPONED on account of the weather. There will be a GAME THIS EVENING, and Members are requested to put in an appearance.

W. M. TENNENT,
Honorary Secretary.

3rd August 1874.

NOTICE.—AFTER THIS DATE our BUSINESS will be CARRIED ON under the name of SEALY & Co.

FRAMJEE, SEALY, & Co.

Bombay, 31st July 1874.

NOTICE.—With a view to prevent misconception of paragraph 5 of the Notice from this Department, dated the 4th June 1874, it is further notified for general information, that the preference given to MARES has reference only to those imported into India, and does not apply to country-bred Mares.

(Signed) H. K. BURNE, Colonel,
Secretary to the Govt. of India, Mily. Dept.

Calcutta, the 24th July 1874.

NOTICE.—It is hereby notified, that the Undersigned did, on the 1st instant, PAY to HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY in Bombay, the SUM of RUPEES 16,000, being the SIXTY-FIRST MONTHLY INSTALMENT of the first FIFTEEN LACLOAN, with interest; the SUM of RUPEES 14,600, being the SIXTY-FIRST MONTHLY INSTALMENT of the VEHAR WATER WORKS' DEBT; and also RUPEES 9,840, being the TWENTY-NINTH INSTALMENT on account of the NEW LOAN of Rupees 15 Lacs, aggregating Rupees 40,440.

E. W. RAVENSCROFT,
Acting Municipal Commissioner.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 1st August 1874.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

In the matter of Act X., and XII. Victoria, Chapter XXI., and of MIRZA MAHOMED HOOSSEIN MISHKEE, who lately carried on trade in Bombay as a Merchant, under the Style and Firm of HAJI MIRZA SHUFFEE MISHKEE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Petition by DAVID FINLAYSON, the Agent in Bombay of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, a Creditor, praying for adjudication in Insolvency, under the said Act, against the said Mirza Mahomed Hoossein Mishkee, verified by affidavit of the said David Finlayson, was filed in this Honorable Court on the 29th day of July 1874, and that the matters of the said Petition will be heard in the said Court on WEDNESDAY, the Nineteenth day of August next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.—Dated this 29th day of July 1874.

T. B. FERGUSON,
Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 30th day of July 1874.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 176 of 1873.

DYAL JAIRAZ .....Plaintiff.

vs.

KHATAO LUDHA .....Defendant.

And

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act 1857, and in the matter of the Commercial Financial and Stock Exchange Corporation, Limited.

DYAL JAIRAZ.....Petitioner.

Upon reading the petition of Dyal Jairaz, the plaintiff above named, solemnly affirmed on the twenty-ninth day of April one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, and on reading the consent of Messrs. Hearn and Cleveland, and Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley, Attorneys for the plaintiff and defendant Khatao Ludha, respectively, I do order that all persons concerned attend me at my Chambers, on MONDAY, the tenth day of August one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and show cause why an order should not be made in the above matter, directing the Accountant General of this Honorable Court to pay over to the Prothonotary of this Honorable Court to the credit of the above Suit all monies now in his hands, to the credit of the above named Commercial Financial and Stock Exchange Corporation, Limited, in Liquidation, as unclaimed dividends on four thousand four hundred and two shares in the said Corporation; and I do order that this Order be advertised once in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, the *Bombay Gazette*, the *Advocate Newspaper*; and the *India Prakash*; and I do order that this summons be served upon Henry Gamble, Official Assignee of the estate and effects of Dinshaw Ardaser Davar; and upon Toolseedas Dewjee and Bhugwandass Purshotumdass, and also upon the said Henry Gamble, as Official Assignee of the estate and effects of the said Toolseedas Dewjee.—Dated this 31st day of July 1874.

JOHN MARRIOTT.

We consent.

HEARN and CLEVELAND,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

We consent.

RIMINGTON, HORE, and LANGLEY,
Attorneys for Defendant Khatao Ludha.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Mr. MANOCKJEE SORABJEE FOWVALLA has contracted to sell all that PIECE or PARCEL of LAND or GROUND, containing by admeasurement 25,000 square yards or thereabouts, part of a larger piece or parcel of land, containing 39,680 square yards, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 58, 59, and 288, situate on the south side of a public lane, near Chinchpoogli Road, in the sub-district of Bhoolaishwar, in the Island of Bombay, and bounded on the east by a public passage, on the north by the said lane, on the west by the properties of Hajee Abdool Sucker Caddoo, Hajee Mahomed Abdool Currim, and Hajee Gool Mahomed Hajee Abdool Raimon, and on the south by the property of Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, which said tenements and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of Thacker Pursad Bindsidhur. All persons having any claim or claims on the abovementioned property, by way of inheritance, mortgage, or otherwise, are required to make the same known, within 14 days from the date hereof, to Messrs. DALLAS, LYNCH, and TOBIN, Solicitors for the purchaser, at their Office, No. 5 Church Lane, within the Fort, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim or claims.—Dated this 3rd day of August 1874.

DALLAS, LYNCH, & TOBIN,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

IDIOMATIC SENTENCES in ENGLISH, HINDUSTANI, and GUJERATI.

By Munshi Abdul Haleem.

Price—Free by Post—Rs. 3-3.

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1.	Miscellaneous Phrases.	10.	Fishing.
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9.	Hunting.		

COOPER & Co., Meadow Street, Bombay.
DORABJEE JAMSHEDJEE & Co., Kalbadevi, Bombay.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
WHOLESALE CHEMISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.
(PRIZE MEDAL, 1873.)

Price List, Wholesale and General, furnished on receipt of card.

SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT TO SMOKERS.

MANILLA CIGARS,
FORTIN BRAND,
No. 2 SIZE.

Just received, a large consignment of the above of really superior Leaf, specially recommended, and WELL-SEASONED,
Rs. 50 per 1,000.

DISCOUNT OF 10 PER CENT. ALLOWED ON 10,000.

A splendid opportunity for Mofussil Consumers, who can be supplied from BOND, thus saving the OCTROI DUTY.

PER OVERLAND MAIL STEAMER,
AN EXQUISITE ASSORTMENT OF
MEERSCHAUM PIPES
OF
GENUINE QUALITY, AND SUPERIOR FINISH.

MEERSCHAUM CIGAR HOLDERS,
PLAIN AND CARVED.
AN EARLY INSPECTION IS INVITED.

TOBACCOS,
JUST RECEIVED PER STEAMER STRATHCLYDE.
WILL'S BEST BRISTOL BIRD'S EYE.

BEYNON STOCKEN & SON'S CELEBRATED TOBACCOS.

THOMAS BEAR'S TOBACCOS.

AMERICAN TOBACCO.

SPONGE CAKE NATURAL LEAF	per lb.	3 0
GOLD LEAF HONEY DEW	,,	2 8
CAVENDISH	,,	1 8

NOTICE.

Purchasers of Stick Tobacco can have the same cut up, if required, FREE OF CHARGE.

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL prevents the hair falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, causes it to grow on bald places, and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy. Price 3s. 6d., 7s. 10s. 6d., equal to four small, and 21s. per bottle. IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Ask for Rowlands' Macassar Oil, and avoid all other cheap articles under the same or similar names as spurious imitations. Each bottle has a glass stopper instead of the cork as formerly. All with the cork are spurious imitations. ROWLANDS' KALYDOR removes cutaneous disfigurements, freckles, and tan, and imparts a healthy and blooming appearance to the skin. During the heat and dust of summer especially, and in cases of sunburns and stings of insects, it is of the utmost use. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle. Ask for "Rowlands' Kalydor." ROWLANDS' ODONTO, or Pearl Dentifrice, preserves and imparts a pearl-like whiteness to the teeth, eradicates tartar and spots of incipient decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath. Price 2s. 9d. per box. Ask for "Rowlands' Odonto." ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYRE never fails to produce immediately a perfect change in red or grey hair, whiskers, eyebrows, &c., to a beautiful glossy and permanent brown or black, which colour remains so durable that neither washing nor perspiration can remove it. Price 5s., 7s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. per bottle. All these articles have been used and justly appreciated by all the Sovereigns and Courts of Europe, the Pope of Rome, and the aristocracy of the world, during the last 70 years, being of inestimable value to those who have once used them. They are sold by all Chemists, perfumers, and bazaars throughout India, Australia, the Colonies, and South America, Bombay—Wholesale and Retail Agents, TREACHER & Co., Limited, Byculla and Fort, also at Poona.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The SALE of KUNKER BEDS in the Tanna District for the ensuing year will be HELD at the Collector's Office, on WEDNESDAY next, the 5th proximo.

J. W. ROBERTSON, Collector.

Tanna, Collector's Office, 30th July 1874.

NOTICE.—TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION in H.M.'s Dockyard, on MONDAY, the 3rd August 1874, a quantity of Old Iron, Slabs and End Pieces, Teak, and Wood work, old; also Serviceable Rafters, Teak, in small lots to suit the convenience of the Purchasers.

G. B. HEWETT,
Acting Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 29th July 1874.

NOTICE.—BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).—Under arrangements which have recently been completed, the Undersigned are prepared to BOOK PASSENGERS and CARGO through in connection with the Messageries Maritime and Netherland India Steam Navigation Companies from Bombay to the principal Ports in Java and Australia, via Galle and Singapore.

Full particulars can be had on application.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

PURVEYING AND GENERAL AGENCY.—Mr. E. MANOCKJEE in respectfully thanking his numerous CONSTITUENTS, both in Bombay and Outstations, for the patronage and support they have hitherto so kindly extended to him, and solicits the continuance of that support in both the supplying of their daily requirements as well as that of every necessaries, such as Clothiery, Furniture, Crockery, Wines, &c.

Receiving and Despatching Packages to and from Europe and India.

Crawford Market.

THE UMBALLA GREAT ENGLISH ST. LEGER SWEEPS, 1874.

3 *per cent. only deducted.*

No. 1 Sweep. Tickets Rs. 50 (fifty) each.
No. 2 Sweep. Tickets Rs. 10 (ten) each.

WILL CLOSE AND BE DRAWN ON 11TH SEPTEMBER.

Applications and Remittances to be made TO THE HONORARY SECRETARY,

Umballa St. Leger Sweeps, Umballa.

Full particulars on Saturdays.

N.B.—Please write legibly.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by H. M.'s Resident Transport Officer, Bombay Dockyard, up to 1 o'clock of the 5th proximo, for the SUPPLY, by Contract, of PROVISIONS for the Indian Troop Ships, specified in a Schedule which can be seen at the Office.

The quantities stated in the Schedule show the estimated consumption for one Trooping Season on board the five Indian Troopships.

Tenders will not be received after the hour named.

Each Tender before being opened must be accompanied by the requisite deposit of Cash.

The Tenders should state separately the prices of the articles, if the Contract be made for two years; or, should it be deemed fit to do so by the Resident Transport Officer, for a longer period.

Tenders to be superscribed "Tenders for the Supply of Provisions for the Indian Troop Service."

E. GILES,
Officiating Resident Transport Officer.

H. M.'s Dockyard, Bombay, Transport Office, 8th July 1874.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by H. M.'s Resident Transport Officer, Bombay Dockyard, up to 1 o'clock P.M. of the 5th proximo, for the SUPPLY by Contract of ARTICLES for use in the Officers' General Mess in H. M. Indian Troop-ships at Bombay, specified in a Schdule which can be seen at the Office.

The quantities stated in the Schedule show the estimated consumption for one Trooping Season on board the five Indian Troop-ships.

Tenders will not be received after the hour named.

Each Tender before being opened must be accompanied by the requisite deposit of Cash.

The Tenders should state separately the prices of the articles if the Contract be made for two years; or should it be deemed fit to do so by the Resident Transport Officer, for a longer period.

Tenders to be superscribed "Tenders for the Supply of Articles for use in the General Mess of H. M.'s Indian Troop-ships."

E. GILES,
Officiating Resident Transport Officer.

H. M.'s Dockyard, Bombay, Transport Office, 8th July 1874.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

INTERRUPTION OF COMMUNICATION NEAR KHUNDWA.

NOTICE is hereby given, that owing to breaks in this Railway, between mileages 352 and 373, caused by floods, Traffic of all sorts will, until further notice, not be booked or accepted for conveyance *from* Bombay, or Nasgore, or Raichore, and intermediate stations, or *from* places on other Railways beyond Raichore, to places beyond Khundwa; or *from* Jabalpur and intermediate stations or from places on other Railways beyond Jabalpur *to* places beyond Bir.

Every effort will be made to help Passengers, with their luggage, across the breaks, but the Company will not be responsible for providing the means of conveyance.

Passengers for stations beyond Jabalpur will lose one day in the through journey. Trains will be so run as to make the halt at Jabalpur where there are Hotels.

It is hoped that in a few days the through communication will be restored.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 28th July 1874.

PROSPECTUS.

BANGALORE
GREAT DONCASTER ST. LEGER SWEEP.
FOR ALL INDIA.
TICKETS TEN RUPEES EACH.

Five per cent. will be deducted for the Club Racquet Court. After deducting all expenses the balance will be divided follows :—

Two-thirds to the winner.
One-sixth to second horse.
One-twelfth to third horse.
One-twelfth to be divided amongst drawers of starters.

To close on Monday, 7th September 1874, and drawn next day at the Bangalore United Service Club.

No application for Tickets will be accepted after noon on the 7th September.

Number will not be allotted nor receipt acknowledged of first half of Currency Notes.

Applications accompanied by remittances to be addressed and made payable free of exchange in Bangalore to the

HONORARY SECRETARY,
Bangalore United Service Club, Bangalore.

Bangalore, 13th June 1874.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

THEIR STOCK COMPRISES :—

Jewellery of English, Parisian, and Indian make.
Watches and Clocks of every description.
Silver Articles, both English and Indian made.
Electro-plated Stock in very great variety.
Fancy Leather Goods.

And a large and varied Assortment of

MISCELLANEOUS AND GENERAL FANCY GOODS
Adapted for
WEDDING AND BIRTH-DAY GIFTS AND GENERAL PRESENTATION.

HAMILTON & Co. beg to remark that, bearing in mind the large additions to primary cost arising from the various charges of *freight, insurance, customs duty, packing, &c.*, the prices for all classes of their stock will be found cot higher than those ruling at first class *West-End* Establishements in London.

Their various Illustrated Catalogues and Descriptive Lists, which can be procured post free on application, will be found of material assistance to intending purchasers in the Mofussil.

Orders respectfully solicited.

HAMILTON AND CO.,
JEWELLERS,
HEAD ESTABLISHMENT, CALCUTTA.

YARROW & HEDLEY'S
SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES
BUILT OF WOOD, IRON, OR STEEL.

23 feet long...seats for 8 persons...complete from £192 to £270.
30 feet long...seats for 14 persons...complete from £290 to £350.
37 feet long...seats for 20 persons...complete from £324 to £430.
43 feet long...seats for 30 persons...complete from £476 to £610.
50 feet long...seats for 60 persons...complete from £860 to £1,040.
&c.

Steamers up to 45 feet in length can be transported on a ship's deck entire, and ready for immediate use on arrival, or shipped in 3 or more sections.

The above may be used for conveying passengers, carrying cargo, or as tugs.

The total working expenses of a Steamer 43 feet long, amount to 15 shillings a day in England; the consumption of fuel being about 6 cwt., and a man and a boy the crew required.

Paddle and Screw Steamers constructed specially for river navigation, having a very shallow draught of water.

TO MEET SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS.

Speeds ranging up to 20 miles an hour.
Draughts ranging down to 6 inches of water.
Contracted for.

MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW & HEDLEY,
Engineers and Builders, Isle of D

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY EVENING, 1st AUGUST 1874.

REUTER reports to-day's Liverpool Cotton Market as closing quiet but unchanged, sales 10,000 bales, imports 8,000. Fair Omrawuttee is still quoted at 5¾d., but Fair Dhollera is given at 5 5/16d. per lb., which if correct is an advance of 1/16d., more than likely however it is a mistake, as not only is the report of the market against the probability of an advance, but the difference between Dhollera and Omrawuttee is more likely to increase than diminish now, with stocks of the former increasing while the latter is being used up.

The following is our usual weekly comparison of the visible supply of Cotton in and afloat for the U. K., viz. :—

	1874.	Last week.	1873.
Stock in Liverpool	945,000	980,000	848,280
,, London	*118,000	118,625	209,480
American afloat	60,000	50,000	53,000
East Indian ,, ...	390,000	390,000	326,000
	1,513,000	1,538,625	1,436,760

* Given by Reuter 218,000.

	d.	d.	d.
Price of Mid Orleans	8¾	8¾	9½
,, Fair Dhollera.....	5½	5½	6
	—	—	—
Difference...	3¼	3¼	3½

An analysis of thes figures still gives anything but a hopeful result; the visible supply having only been reduced by 25,625 bales during the week, as against a reduction of 54,150 bales in the corresponding week last year, and the excess in the visible supply this year, over last, has consequently increased from 47,715 bales, a week ago, to 76,240 bales on the 31st ultimo. If to this, the heavier stocks held on the Continent, in America, and here, be added, the increase, in actual existence, cannot fall far short of 200,000 bales, while in prospect there is every appearance of a full crop in America, and an exceptionally large one in India, to cope with which consumption latterly has been falling off instead of increasing.

The weekly American figures are as follows :—

	1874.	Last week.	1873.
Week's Receipts at the Ports	5,000	6,000	11,200
Do. Exports to U. K.....	5,000	16,000	9,000
Do. do. Continent	.....	3,000	.....
Total Receipts since 1st September	3,754,000	.....	3,554,200
Total Exports to U. K. since 1st Sept.	1,815,000	.....	1,861,200
Total exports to Continent since 1st Sept.	965,000	.....	743,000
Stock at the Ports	377,000	188,000	167,000

The Manchester Piece-Goods Market on Friday was quiet with little inquiry, but quotations were unchanged; and in the London general produce markets the only alteration was an advance of 6d. per cwt. in Coffee.

A further withdrawal of £347,000 from the Bank of England took place yesterday, making £635,000 for the two days. We now learn that these heavy withdrawals of Gold are on French account, and as we have no means of estimating the probable extent of the demand any attempt to anticipate the course of the market would be unreliable. We are now however at the season of the year when money is generally at its cheapest, and as trade is also exceptionally dull, we may assume that the Bank rate is only likely to be advanced sufficiently to check the drain of Gold now going on. Consols are still quoted at 92¾, which seems against the probability of any material advance, while French Rentes have gone up to 99½, an advance of ⅜ from the previous day. Bar Silver continues at 58½ per oz.

Business to-day has been quite at a stand-still, and no operations of any kind are reported. STERLING EXCHANGE shows more firmness owing to the advance in money at home, and buyers now make a difference of ¼d. between 3 and 6 months' sight bills, but in the absence of business, quotations are to some extent nominal. We call Bank Bills on demand 1s. 9 13/16d, 6 months' sight 1s. 10 3/16d. to 7/32; Credits, 3 months' 1s. 10 3/16d., 6 months' 1s. 10 7/16d.; Documents, 6 months' sight 1s. 10 7/16d. to 1s. 10¼d. per rupee. In GOVERNMENT PAPER there has been nothing done, and rates are as last quoted.

The SHARE MARKET is steady, and for Bank of Bombay rather higher, but Land and Spinning shares show little change.

COTTON is steady, but owing to the rain there is little doing and prices are unchanged.

FREIGHTS are very dull at £1-17-6 by steam, and £2-10 to £2-12-6 by sailing ships, to Liverpool.

IMPORTS of all kinds are depressed, and we have not heard of any sales of importance.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value p/sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank.....	90
24,000	1,000	all	80 p.s.	Bank of Bengal	1,420
50,000	100	all	8 p.ct.	Central Bombay New ...	810
50,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Do. and Ex. Issue	535
50,000	100	all	8 p.ct.	Do. of Madras	1,180
12,000	1000	all	10 p.s.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. & China	315
5,000	1000	all	10 p.s.	Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	400 nl.
20,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C..	175
10,000	250	125	6 p.ct.	National Bank of India..	124
1,000	150	all	10 p.ct.	Oriental Bank	500

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 80	Colaba Land Co.....	1,415
9,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	152
750	2,000	2,000	20p.s.	Mazagon Land	1,270
6,000	1,000	all	15p.s.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	390

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21 8-10	p.c	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	243
.....	£20	10 9-16	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	13 15-16	do.	Ditto	...
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
...	£10	10 3-4	do.	Do. New Shares	...

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	100p.s.	Akbar Cotton Press Co ...	1,625
200	2,000	1,100	150 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee....	800
100	500	all	90 p.s.	Albert Ginning Co.....	500
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.....	125
150	12,000	11,000	100p.s.	Apollo Press Co.....	4,100
200	2,500	all	..	Berar Cotton G. & P. Co.	1,800
200	2,000	all	200p.s.	Bombay Press Co.....	910
200	500	all	50 p.s.	Do New.....	225
250	1,000	1,000	65 p.s.	Broach Cotton Co	500
100	1,500	..	...	Carwar Company.....	700
500	1,880	all	40	Colaba Press Co.....	4,300
250	9,000	all	250p.s.	East India Press Co.....	2,000
150	8,500	all	300 p.s.	Fort Press Co.....	3,800
300	2,000	2,000	75 p.s.	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	200
300	500	all	100 p.s.	French Press Co	425
250	5,000	1,467	75 p.s.	Imperial Press Co.....	450
200	400	350	60 p.s.	Mofussil Press & G. Co..	500
600	2,000	500	...	Nicol Press Manuf. Co., Ld	1,800
120	2,500	750	125 p.s.	Prince of Wales Press.....	1,500
200	1,000	all	...	Sassoon's Press Co.....	1,200
400	850	750	135 p.s.	Scinde Press Co.....	460
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited.....	1,025
120	1,500	1,350	Rs. 55	Victoria Press, Madras..	870
150	850	all	102 p.s.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	850
450	1,000	all	80 p.s.*	Volkart's United Press Co.	1,175

* For share for the half year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	135p.s.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,500
1,000	50	all	4 p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company ...	65
500	...	300	15 p.s.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld...	125
2,150	200	100	8 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld....	160
4,000	...	all	1½ p.s.	Mechanics' Build'g Co...	20
...	500	all	45 p.s.	Treacher & Co	400
2,250	250	all	40 p.s.	Wiegas Patent Slip Co....	30

CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET.

"ENGLISHMAN" OFFICE, MONDAY EVENING.

THERE is no new feature to report in the position or prospects of the Money Market; its characteristics are an actual great superabundance for present requirements of trade, and the prospect of ample accommodation at low rates for a long time to come. The Bank of Bengal has now resumed the issue of its weekly statements, and the most striking item in that issued last Thursday is a reduction of 32 lakhs in the Government Securities held by the Bank, as compared with the amount they held on 29th June; by those sales the Bank must have made a good start for the next dividend, paper having risen so much in price since the valuation on 30th ultimo. The Bank's Cash Balances are again higher, but not so much higher as was expected, and the rates of interest and discount remain unchanged. The increase in the cash is 19 lakhs, the Treasury Balances are 29 lakhs higher, and the "other deposits" 26 lakhs lower. On the other hand, the advances to the public have slightly increased; 8 lakhs in shape of advances on Government Paper and 2 lakhs in Bills Discounted.

EXCHANGE.—Sterling, which further declined about one-half per cent. on the day of closing last mail, went back a sixteenth further the next day, and at one time looked weak at 1-10 for 6 months' Bank Bills; business was then done to a moderate extent at 1-10 1/16, and subsequently at ½, and to-day that has been the quotation at most of the Banks, but there is scarcely any demand for remittance, and the appearance is that any moderate revival of the demand would again depress rates. Credits were sold last week at 1-10½, and to-day at 3/16. Document Bills "for acceptance" were sold last week at 1-10¼, but "for payment" 1-10 5/15 is the lowest rate at which business has been reported, standing rather stiffer to-day. At 3 months' sight Documents and Bills of both kinds have steadily gone at 1-10¼. Forward business has been done in 6 months' sight Bills, delivery in all this year, at 1-10½, 1-10⅝, and 1-10¾. To-day's closing rates are—

Bank Bills, on demand	1-9⅞ to 13/16
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight.....	1-9 15/16
Bank Bills, 6 ,, ,, ...	1-10 1/16 to ⅛
Credits and Clean House Paper	
6 months' sight	1-10 3/16 to ¼
Document Bills, 6 months' sight	1-10 3/8

FRANCE.—The rate for 6 months' sight Document Bills has declined to frcs. 2-36½, after business having been at frcs. 2-37.

Bombay rates have advanced, the quotation for sterling being firmer there than here; they now are 2 annas premium for demand, and 6 annas discount for 60 days' Bank Bills. Native bills are from 4 to 6 annas lower than that.

China remains nominal at last rates.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.s.s. BURMAH, 675 tons, Captain T. Sanders, sailed on Saturday last for Kurrachee with a general cargo and three deck passengers.

THE ship MAIDEN QUEEN, 879 tons, Captain C. H. Louttid, which arrived in harbour on the 31st ultimo from Liverpool brought 1,088 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Lawrence and Co.

THE ship GALLOWAY, 1,329 tons, Captain W. Fraser, which arrived in harbour on the 31st ultimo from Liverpool (April 16th) brought 1,808 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
1	Burmah (s)	Sanders.....	Kurrachee.
	Muriel (s)	Cowell	Liverpool.
	Arabia (s)	Cobourn.....	Genoa, &c.
	Benvenue	Macgowan ...	New York.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July.
28 Madura (s) .....Smith..... Moulmein, July 19.
Coconada (s) .....Sharp..... Rangoon, July 24.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July.
29 Liberator .... Calcutta.
30 Willo Castel .... Mauritius.
Walls Castle..... ..... Mauritius.

DEPARTURE.

July.
29 Nyansa (s) .... London.

DAILY IMPORTS—1ST AUGUST.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Muriel (s), 10 kegs iron nails, and 3 casks hardware, Tyabally Chundabhoy.

FROM LONDON.

Strathclyde (s), 6 cases plate glass, Aldridge Salmon and Co.; 2 casks paint, Hugh D. Fisher and Co.

FROM GENOA

Arabia (s), 100 cases brandy, B. & A. Hormusjee.

DAILY EXPORTS—1ST AUGUST.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Caledonian, s, 130 bales cotton, Bhugwandass Jaitha; 100 bales cotton, Dewjee Govindjee; 50 bales cotton and 50 bales wool, Jaitha Vurin; 55 bales wool, Jairaz Damjee; 110 bales wool, Cullianjee Govindjee; 759 bags gulls, Soonderdass Mooljee; 275 bags wheat, Jamsetjee Cursetjee and Co.

Marian Moor, 50 bales cotton, Dawood Allybhoy & Co.

Emblehope, s, 1 bale cotton, Ragoojee Ramjee; 2 cases T. shells, Thakeebhoy Nansee.

Strathclyde, s, 250 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 37 bales cotton, Heerachund Gullalchund; 107 chests opium, Manocklall Choonilall; 300 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manuckjee and Co; 40 bales cotton, Dyal Ruttonsey; 30 bales cotton, Motilall Cheonilall; 65 bales cotton, Nuthoobhoy Soorchund; 56 bales wool, Veerjee Vussonjee, 1,666 bags linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.

Alps, s, 138 bags wheat, Ritchie, Steuart & Co; 125 cwt. coir yarn, Soonderdass Mooljee; 400 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 50 bales cotton, Jagmowandass Manmondas; 3 bags linseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR SUEZ.

Dido, s, 1 pot sandalwood oil, and 50 baskets tamarind, Hajee Adom Esmal and Co.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 2nd August, 9-45 A.M.—Mail steamer Cathay from China arrived.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 2nd August, 4 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind west, thermometer 82.

CARWAR, 2nd August, 4-30 P.M.—Weather showery, wind south-west, thermometer 82, barometer 29·94, rainfall 54 cents.

MANGALORE, 2nd August, 9-35 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind west, north west, south-west, maximum 81, minimum 75, wet bulb 79, barometer 29·76 rainfall 35 cents.

VINGORLA, 2nd August, 5-2 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind south-west high, thermometer 77, rainfall 52 cents.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—2ND AUGUST, 5 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 2nd August, 3 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 52 minutes.

Via Suez, 2nd August, 10-10 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 15 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 1st August, 8-45 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit 2 hours 47 minutes.

Via Turkey 1st August, 12-5 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 7 hours 40 minutes.

Via Suez, 1st August, 7-20 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 11 hours 25 minutes.

Latest date from China.

Via Singapore, 2nd August, 9-30 A.M. Time in transit, 12 hours 47 minutes.

Latest date from Australia.

Via Singapore, 1st August, 3-30 A.M. Time in transit, 18 hours 20 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 1st to 8 P.M. of the 2nd August is as follows :—

	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	1 1	0 4
,, Galle	1 2	0 44
,, Kurrachee	one in	0 17
,, Madras	one in	0 30

HIGH COURT.—3RD AUGUST.

[Before the Hon. SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Knight.]

FOR JUDGMENT.

555-73—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Luckhumsey Govindjee and others v the G. I. P. Railway Company—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.

242-73—Jefferson and Payne—Merwanjee Dhunjeebhoy v Vuseonjee Purshotum—Shamrao Pandoorung.

LONG CAUSES.

744-72—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile—Purshotum Vullubdas v The East India Bank and others—Manisty, Fletcher, and Smith.

43-73—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Kessowjee Tooleydas v Vundrawun Premjee—Manisty, Fletcher, and Smith.

642-73—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Dinsha Shapoorjee v Byramjee Nusserwanjee—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

566-73—J. Gopall—Sorabjee Nusserwanjee Dundas v The Justices of the Peace, &c.—Leathes, Crawford and Boevey.

636-73—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Hiralall Motilall v Narrandas Motilall—A. Framjee.

671-73—M. B. Barbhaya—Hirjee Ruttonsey v Ooka Poonsey—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

653-73—M. H. Khan—Sarah Sbelliam v Memon Sulleman Latiff—Tyabjee and Sayani.

[Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

LONG CAUSES.

153-73—Jefferson and Payne—Currimkhan bin Sudookhan v Bhawa Nensey and others—M. B. Barbhaya.

[Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.]

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

FOR JUDGMENT.

In the matter of the last will and testament of Hirabaee daughter of the late Bhyroosing Purdesey, deceased—Parvuttibaee, widow, guardian and next friend of the infant Shamlvahoo—M. H. Khan—Part heard.

LONG CAUSES.

502-73—Chalk and Turner—Bapoojee Narayen v Atmaram Sudanund and others—Prescot and Winter.

343-73—Manisty, Fletcher and Smith—Jacob Jamal v Shaik Essa bin Khalifa—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

158-73—Ardaseer F.—Jamsetjee Sorabjee and others v Scott McClelland and others.—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin.

331-72—Mr. Fletcher—Saloobai, wife of Bhai Gunputjee, v Bhicoo Narayen—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.

200-73—Prescot and Winter—Curreem Heerjee and others v Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee T.—Jefferson and Payne.

96-73—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Shivram Purshotum v Ramdass Purshotumdas and others—Manisty, Fletcher and Smith.

441-73—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Thacursey Mooljee v Soonderjee Hemraj and others—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

508-73—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—The Hon J K Bythell v Purshotum Jeeandhunjee and others—Leathes, Crawford and Boevey.

751-72—Jefferson and Payne—Nusserwanjee Hormusjee P. v Navazbai, widow—Leathes, Crawford and Boevey.

[Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE PINHEY.]

LONG CAUSES.

180-73—Jefferson and Payne—Chabildas Lulloobhoy v Purmanund Juggonath—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Part heard.

272-73—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin—Thucker Premjee Ookerdy Goculdass Dewjee and another—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

347-73—P. Cowasjee—Ootumchund Manockchund v Jeewanlaljee G Maharaj—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas.

350-73—Mr. Hope—Bomonjee Nowrojee Cooper v Ebrahim Ally—Leathes, Crawford and Boevey.

463-73—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Ramjee Roychund and another v Khemjee Ramjee—Ghandhibhoy.

531-73—Tyabjee and Sayani—Dewraj Peerbhoy v Captain H. W. Norris—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.

215-73—Jefferson and Payne—Santooka Roopajee v Fatta Depajee—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

219-73—Mr. Fletcher—Bai Jadow, widow, v Tribhowan Jugjivur—Tyabjee and Sayani.

210-73—M. H. Khan—Narayen Juggonnath and others v Ramchunder Dinanath—Tyabjee and Sayani.

369-73—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin—Hurribai Tookaram v Promchund Roychund—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

105-73—M. B. Barbhaya—Ebramjee Noorbhoy and another v Moosajee Esmaljee—Tyabjee and Sayani.

622-69—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Esse bin Khalifa v Hajee Mahomed Curcem—Tyabjee and Sayani.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF,

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters.

POONA, 1st August 1874.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, the following alterations affecting Officers of the Royal Artillery are published :—

Colonel F. A. Campbell, C.B., 6th Brigade has been removed to the Supernumerary List.

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel C. G. Arbuthnot, C.B., is promoted Colonel into the 6th Brigade, vice Campbell. (Dated 1st July 1874).

The undermentioned officer is reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani according to the Higher Standard Test :—

Lieutenant J. G. Ponsonby, 40th Foot.

Conductor Thomas Taylor, Ordnance Department, having been reduced to the rank of Serjeant by sentence of a District Court Martial, is remanded to the 6th Brigade Royal Artillery.

The Officer Commanding E Battery C Brigade Royal Horse Artillery was authorized to issue 5 pounds of dry grass daily in addition to the ordinary ration, to each of 63 horses not provided with stabling.

The following order is confirmed :—

Royal Artillery.—Regimental Order by the Officer Commanding Royal Artillery, Aden, dated the 4th of May, appointing Lieutenant A J Saunders to command No. 2 Company Native Artillery, in addition his own duties.

Major G B Crispin, Staff Corps, is placed on general duty, Bombay.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence :—

Royal Engineers.—Colonel J S Trevor, to England, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

Staff Corps—Colonel E L Scott, Commandant 26th N I, from 7th to 14th August 1874, in extension of preparatory leave under the provisions of Rule XVIII. of the Furlough Regulations published in G G O No. 151 of 1874.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

BY THE LIEUT GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, July 29.)

Mr James Austin Bourdillon, Asst Mag and Colr, in charge of the sub-division of Jehanabad, in Gya, is appointed to have charge of the sub-division of Sewan, in Sarun.

Mr Arthur Charles Wright, Depy Mag and Depy Colr, in charge of the sub-division of Sewan, in Sarun, is appointed to have charge of the sub-division of Jehanabad, in Gya.

Mr Henry Fitzmaurice John Kean, Mag and Colr, Chumparun, is appointed to act in the First grade of Mag and Colrs with effect from the date on which Mr F J Reynolds received charge of his duties in the Bengal Secretariat.

The Lord Bishop has granted to the Revd Peter John Jarbo, Chaplain of St James' Church, Calcutta, six weeks' leave from the 15th Aug 1874.

Dr George Watt, Professor of Botany and Chemistry, Hooghly College, is allowed leave for one month from the 20th June 1874.

Dr Clement Scorer, Supt of Jails, Midnapore, is allowed 30 days' leave from the 15th Sept 1874.

The following officers have assumed charge of the temporary districts specified on the dates mentioned :—Anderson, Mr R G, Ex-Engr 4th grade Southern Tirhoot, date of assuming charge 14th March 1874, Joll, Mr H, Ex-Engr 2nd grade Eastern Tirhoot, date of assuming charge 4th April 1874, 4-d Wright, Lieut J T, R E, Asst-Engr 1st grade North Eastern Tirhoot, date of assuming charge 24th Feb 1874.

The following officers of the Engineer establishment are posted as follows, and joined the districts specified on the dates mentioned :—Therold, Major R G, R E, Ex-Engr, 3 d grade Julpigoree; Eckelein, Mr W, Asst Engr, 1st grade East Churparun, joined 22nd Dec 1873, and Landon, Capt A G I, Asst Engr 1st grade Southern Tirhoot, joined 5th Feb 1874.

The following officers of the Engineer Establishment and Upper Subordinates appointed and transferred to the Provincial Establishment of this Province, are posted to the districts mentioned opposite to their names, which they joined on the dates specified :—Mackenzie, Mr J J, Asst Engr, 2nd grade Eastern Tirhoot, joined 5th Mar 1874, Reid, Lieut A J F, Asst Engr, 2nd grade North-Eastern Tirhoot, joined 14th May, 1874, Doyal Shiva, S A, Apprentice North-Eastern Tirhoot, joined 25th Mar 1874, Gayther, Mr H T, Apprentice Eastern Tirhoot, joined 21st Mar 1874, Jarman, Mr S, Apprentice Eastern Tirhoot, joined 21st Mar 1874, Mull Dalseo Apprentice Eastern Tirhoot, Mookerjee, Mohendro Nath Apprentice Eastern Tirhoot, joined 21st Mar 1874, Paterson, Mr J B Apprentice North-Eastern Tirhoot, joined 30th Mar 1874, and Smith, Mr H G F, Apprentice Eastern Tirhoot, joined 21st Mar 1874.

Mr A F Watson, Ex-Engr, third grade, assumed charge of the third Calcutta Division on the 10th July 1874.

Mr S A Stewart, Ex-Engr, third grade, attached to the third Calcutta Division, availed himself of privilege leave from the 14th July 1874.

Mr J A Price, Asst Engr, second grade, attached to the firs Calcutta Division availed himself of privilege leave from the 29th June 1874.

Mr J Hardie, Asst Engr, first grade, is transferred from the Sonthal Pergunnahs to the North Bhaugulpore District.

Mr George Stevenson, Asst Mag and Colr, in charge of Bhudrunk sub-division, in Balasore, is appointed, to act as a Justice of the Peace within the territories under the Lieut-Govr's control

Mr William Henry Verner, Acting Joint-Mag and Deputy Colr, 24 Pergunnahs, is vested temporarily with the powers of a Mag of the First Class in Dacca and Furreedpore.

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Saturdays the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Military published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

CRUDDAS—August 1st, at Byculla Iron Works, the wife of Mr. John Cruddas, of a son.

IZAT—July 24th, at Nanapur, Nizam's State Railway, the wife of A. Izat, Esq., Executive Engineer, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CHADBURN—July 27th, at Chitpore, the wife Mr C F Chadburn, of a son.

SIMON—July 29th, at Madras, the wife of Mr. S. J. Simon Chief Accountant's Office, Madras Railway Company, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BUTLER—July 27th, at Kurnool, William Bennett Owen, the dearly beloved son of Mr. James T. G. Butler, Taluq Overseer D. P. W., aged 16 months and 11 days.

GROVE—July 20th, at Madras, Louise, aged 3 years 2 months and 22 days, youngest daughter of Mr. F. A. Grove.

MOHUN—July 29th, at Allahabad, Sophia, the mother of the Rev. David Mohun, aged 82 years.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, AUGUST 3, 1874.

THE accuracy of our surmise, that Sir Seymour Fitzgerald would not have supported the second reading of the Indian Council Bill if he had not been comforted with a Ministerial assurance that he would not be much longer left out in the cold, has been quickly verified. Although Reuter has not sent us the news yet, we have no reason to doubt the correctness of the telegram published by an up-country contemporary, that Sir Seymour has been appointed to succeed Sir E. Thornton as British Minister at Washington. Nor will any one grudge our late Governor his preferment to this honourable and lucrative post. Sir Seymour Fitzgerald made no personal enemies in Bombay; and, whatever may have been the vices of his administration, even serious faults are readily pardoned to a man who always takes a cheery view of life, who parries with an easy grace the most savage thrusts of hostile critics, and who has wit enough to make society laugh with him when in his pleasantly cynical way he treats politics as a game in which audacity is sure to win and which has no prizes for the fools and hypocrites who prate about principles. One can easily understand why, in spite of the notorious failure of his five years' administration of Bombay, Sir Seymour has not lost his hold on the kindly patronage of Mr. Disraeli. For in many respects there is a considerable likeness between the two men; and, though one is only a clever man of the world while the other is a man of genius, the Prime Minister cannot help having a secret sympathy with a politician who has paid him the sincere homage of imitation, and who also has adopted as his rule of life, though with less conspicuous success, Ancient Pistol's motto—"Why, then, the world's mine oyster, "which I with sword will open." It was certainly not for lack of good-will that Mr. Disraeli refrained from bestowing on Sir Seymour what the latter coveted as the great prize of his political career—the Secretaryship of State for India or for Foreign Affairs. But the feelings of the mob of people who are "content to "dwell in decencies for ever" must sometimes be consulted; and, as Mr. Disraeli, true to the traditions of British Prime Ministers, is going in for respectability in his old age, he could not risk the scandal of having Sir Seymour Fitzgerald as one of his colleagues in the Cabinet. But Sir Seymour was once more in the House of Commons; his old Parliamentary reputation had not forsaken him; and he took the opportunity of giving the Ministry one or two hints that, if his claims were neglected, they might find he could still make himself troublesome. Ancient liking and present interest, therefore, both counselled Mr. Disraeli to provide for Sir Seymour, and a dignified retirement has now been found for him at Washington. As Minister to the United States, our late Governor will have a splendid field for the display of those agreeable social qualities which have made him a favourite with all who know him; and he will have no patronage to misuse, and can hardly do any political mischief, for the Alabama hush-money ought to please the chief, for the Alabama hush-money ought to please the have secured to England a truce with the American Republic for some years to come. An appointment of this kind is generally regarded in England as putting an end to a man's political career; but it is not a bad end for Sir Seymour Fitzgerald to have come to, and it only shows what enormous power the position of a member of Parliament carries with it in these days.

More sharpsighted critics than ourselves may possibly see in this appointment of Sir Seymour to one of the highest diplomatic posts in the gift of the Premier an indication of the means by which Mr. Disraeli intends to give effect to the grand principles of foreign policy which he laid down a week ago in his Mansion House manifesto. But it would be a great mistake to suppose that the speech in which Europe was assured that England would no longer be "con-"tent with merely offering friendly words to "those who courted her friendship" was anything better than a rhetorical exercise. Such general phrases can have no meaning when they are simply spoken to give the British public something to talk about. If there had been any outstanding difficulty between France and Germany, and Mr. Disraeli had assured the French Ambassador that the influence of England would be used towards helping France "to "recover a position worthy of her former fame" —or if he had informed the Russian ambassador that the patience with which England had for years submitted to the encroachments of Russia in the East was at an end—there would have been a meaning in such language. But such "empty words" as Mr. Disraeli made use of at the Mansion House, when England has no thought of quarrelling with any other nation, only illustrate, as regards the policy of England towards foreign nations, the new Premier's style of playing Mr. Gladstone's favourite part, in which the representative of the great English nation comes forward on the stage, like the heavy father of comedy, at the end of the performance, and exclaims, "Bless "you, my children." Sir Seymour Fitzgerald might enjoy the fun of playing such a part on his own account at Washington; but we are afraid the Yankees would not like it.

A SPITEFUL local journalist, who seems to have no other occupation than to stand in the streets and hire himself out to do the dirty work of people who want to have mud thrown at the *Bombay Gazette*, has, we observe, been taken into employment by some of those estimable native gentlemen who are offended at the freedom of our remarks on Mr. Daniell's judgment in the Shunker case. Our libeller has in this instance been ordered to raise the cry that we are trying to sow ill-feeling between Europeans and Natives. We need hardly say that our article was only intended to apply to the patrons who have given him his instructions, and who are probably the authors of the anonymous letters of which we published a sample on Saturday. Nothing was further from our intention than to censure the whole native community for the fault of one unmannerly fellow, and indeed it is scarcely necessary for us to explain this. The remark in which the *Times of India* sees a tremendous significance is, "if gentlemanly feeling always followed the "education which we stuff into some natives "like bread into a monkey's maw, where the "unnatural protuberance bulges out in a "manner which the animal seems to be proud "of, we should never have had Mr. Shunker "Pandurang's instructive conduct to comment "upon." Now here the word "some" was introduced with a set purpose. There are many natives upon whom education sits gracefully, and in whom gentlemanly feeling is inborn or acquired by tact and habits of close observation; but there are some—mark the *some*—upon whom education exercises no refining influence whatever—on the contrary, it seems but to add to the stock of coarseness and the desire for vulgar self-assertion inherited from semi-barbarous ancestors. Our readers can doubtless point to many natives who come within either of the categories we have alluded to. If the people who have prompted the *Times of India* to the congenial occupation of misunderstanding and slandering us feel themselves to be alluded to in the expression "some natives," why—*tant pis pour* the *Times of India*, and we hope "some natives" will take the hint and mend their manners. As to the accusation, enforced by the *Times of India* with coarseness and strange ignorance of the true value of words, that we have with "insane virulence sought to disturb the "harmony that ought to exist between the "different races on this soil," we are not so seriously alarmed at its magnitude as our contemporary doubtless thought we should be. As a matter of fact, it is the *Times of India* that has endeavoured to "disturb the "harmony," &c., because it applies to the whole native community a remark which, as we have already explained, was deliberately intended only for a comparatively small number of natives—such, for instance, as the person who "lost his "train of reasoning" the other day, or Mr. Shunker Pandurang, or even "Soldier," whose villainous letter we published on Saturday, and who is unmistakably some native whom, like Caliban, that most poetical impersonation of a brute, we have taught to speak in order that he might learn how to curse us. We do not care whether we propitiate these people or not; their ways and manners are not to our liking—such we leave to the appreciation of our petty assailant. We even do not care whether we offend them, and we hope we shall never be wanting in the moral courage to condemn utterly such people as Mr. Shunker Pandurang Pundit, who seems to us to have used the position and education which Providence (or the British Government, which is the same thing to him, doubtless,) has thrust upon him to assert the principle that he, as a big native official, has a right to be grossly discourteous to women and to be worshipped in fear and trembling by all men whatsoever. The justification of the conduct of such persons we leave entirely to advocates of the stamp of the *Times of India*; we do not feel equal to the uncongenial task. The *Times of India* shows how successful it might be if it henceforth devoted all its energies to such work by the defence it has set up for Mr. Shunker Pandurang Pundit. That Magnus Apollo denied the right of the railway officials to ask him to leave a compartment set apart for ladies, and he kept a European lady waiting at his carriage door fifteen minutes, for what? Because, honest Mr. Shunker, anxious that truth and right should begin their universal reign on earth immediately, wished to bring an important point of law to the crucial point! So that Mr. Shunker actually turns out to be a public benefactor! This is a position which we should fancy will be as novel to Mr. Shunker Pandurang Pundit as to the person who discovered it for him. We concede him the benefit of it, and wish him joy,—only, we should like to suggest that, the next time he desires to clear up a point of law which only a few persons should himself would ever think of raising, he will first exhibit some of the commonest acts of politeness expected from educated people, and raise his point of law afterwards. Had a European conducted himself as Mr. Shunker did—had a European ref

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE INDIAN MAIL CONTRACT.

LONDON, 1st August.

An influential deputation of merchants waited upon Sir Stafford Northcote yesterday, and were granted an interview. The object of the deputation was to urge a further acceleration in the speed of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's mail steamers. Sir Stafford Northcote promised to give the matter his consideration.

LONDON, 1st August.

Sir Charles Staveley has been gazetted a member of Council at Bombay.

Obituary—Doctor Beke and Baron Anselm de Rothschild.

FRANCE.

PARIS, 1st August.

The National Assembly have definitively resolved to adjourn from the 6th of August until the 30th of November.

A motion for raising the state of siege in France has been rejected.

France has notified to Spain that she will act in unison with the other great Powers regarding the recognition of the Spanish Republic.

The *Official Journal* publishes a note blaming a pastoral of the Archbishop of Paris in which he attacks Italy.

The majority of the Brussels Congress favour the limitation of the humanitarian question.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 31st July, Noon.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton	72,000	bales.
" " " Surats	22,000	"
" " Imports of Cotton	23,000	"
" Stock of Cotton "	945,000	"
" " Surats	245,000	"
" Stock of Cotton in London	218,000	"

Surats during the week have been in fair demand, but very freely offered.

LONDON, 31st July, Aft.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats dull.

The London Cotton market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera, 5¼d.

The Manchester Market has been quiet with little inquiry.

7 lbs. Shirtings	7s. 1¼d.
8¼ lbs. do	8s. 7¼d.
40's Mule Twist	1s. 0¼d.
3 per cent. Consols, for account	92½
5 per cent. French Rents, 1872	99
Bar Silver	58½

The sum of £347,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for France.

There have been continuous large withdrawals of gold from the Bank of England for France.

AFFAIRS IN AFGHANISTAN.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

LAHORE, 1st August.

Indian Public Opinion's Cabul correspondent states that it is rumoured that the Ameer of Cabul will himself accompany his forces to Candahar, going against Mahomed Yakoob Khan.

DEATH OF COLONEL WINCKWORTH SCOTT.

We regret to announce the death yesterday evening, in the Marine Lines, of Colonel Winckworth Scott, commanding the 20th N. I. Colonel Scott had only been seriously ill for a few days, and it adds to the mournfulness of his fate that he had sent in his papers and would have retired from the service in October next under the provisions of the new Colonels' Retirement Scheme.

We are requested to state that the funeral will take place at 5 o'clock this evening, and that the body will be interred at Sewree Cemetery.

Surgeon D. H. Cullimore is appointed temporarily Residency Surgeon at Mandalay.

It is said that Mr. George Lawrence will act as Judge of Allygurh, vice Mr. H. Lushington, transferred to Allahabad.

A letter from the Isle of Wight, forwarded by this mail, refers to Sir Henry Tombs as lying in a hopeless state—pain and weakness increasing.

H. E. Lord Napier of Magdala has left Calcutta, and is expected to reach Allahabad today, Cawnpore on the 6th, Umballa on the 8th, and Simla on the 12th instant.

Bulgooa, the bearer who lately assaulted his mistress, Mrs. Dalton, at Allahabad, has been found guilty by the assessors at the Court of Sessions, and sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

The Hon'ble H. S. Cunningam has been elected President of the Faculty of Law, Madras, which vacancy was recently caused by the appointment of the Hon'ble Mr. Justic Innes to the Vice-Chancellorship.

We (*Englishman*) have seen photographs of the statue of the late Earl Mayo, which is going to Bombay. The sculptor is Mr. James Forsyth, and so far as we can judge from the photographs, the likeness is very fair.

The Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, Mr. Ravenscroft, has received intimation from the Secretariat that another Resolution of Government will be substituted for the objectionable one about the increase of the Police Force.

The Government of India has resolved to perpetuate the memory of Dr. Stoliczka, the distinguished Naturalist, who has recently fallen in its service, by erecting at the public expense a tomb over his remains at Leh, and a tablet in the new Indian Museum, Calcutta.

From returns, published in the *British Burma Gazette*, it appears that in the year 1873-74 the value of exports from the ports of the province was Rs. 6,77,92,347, as compared with Rs. 5,23,70,781 in the previous year, and the value of imports Rs. 7,80,04,359, as compared with Rs. 5,30,75,715.

With respect to the heavy guns recently reported by telegraph to have been seized by the Burmese authorities at Mandalay, the *Rangoon Mail* observes:—"As we took possession of some few rifles in the King's steamer some years ago, there may be some excuse for the somewhat precipitate action of the King's officers. They have been kind enough on mature deliberation to return our arms, whilst we retained or refused to allow those in the King's steamer to proceed."

The weather in Calcutta on Tuesday, we read, was peculiar and sometimes almost boisterous. From the extra weather reports from Saugor received by the Meteorological Reporter, it seems probable that a small cyclone, moving from the eastward towards the westward, passed south of Saugor Island between noon and one o'clock on Tuesday. The wind at Saugor Island was steady, all morning, at N. N. E. until noon, when it went round to N.E. Afterwards at one o'clock it had veered round to S.S.E., and at 4 P.M. to S., when the velocity was 42·5 miles an hour. At Calcutta during the same period the wind veered round from N.E. to E.S.E. It is not yet known whether the storm, if there was one, reached the land or not.

Mr. Cheeseman, who has just completed the construction of an iron light-house on the 2½ fathom bank in the Straits of Malacca, has just arrived at Coconada for the purpose of erecting a screw pile light-house there. It seems that some difference of opinion has existed as to whether a light-house or light-vessel would be the most desirable, and the Master Attendant of the port is said to be in favour of the latter. The shore in the vicinity of Point Godavery, where the light-house is to be situated, it appears, is subject to the silting process and, that, to a very considerable extent; the Master Attendant is of opinion that this would necessitate the removal of the light-house further seaward at some future date.

The *Indian Daily News* observes:—"We learn that the honour of presiding over the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce has been twice proffered, and twice declined. Such a thing should not be: indirectly it touches every member of the Chamber, and raises reports beyond the fact. As we have already said, an inquiry into a recent case of alleged misconduct on the part of an office-bearer of the Chamber itself should have been held. Such inquiry was due to the gentleman implicated, and to the good name of the Chamber. We express no opinion on the reliability, or otherwise, of the rumours current; but it would seem that in commercial circles, judging by what has just happened, stronger views are entertained."

The fortnightly statement of the relief operations of the Maharajah of Burdwan up to the 11th of July shows that the number of persons employed on relief works had decreased to 127: there was no demand for employment, and even a difficulty in obtaining labourers. At Burdwan and Budbud the number in receipt of charitable relief was daily decreasing, cloth had been given to the paupers, and assistance in raw rice to respectable families. At Kalna there were only a small number of paupers, and no distress. At Kidmah the number of persons fed had increased, but this was attributed to want of proper supervision, and there is no distress. Altogether 3,250 persons on an average were daily receiving gratuitous food.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Mayo Memorial Hall was held at Bangalore on the 28th ultimo, when a sub-committee was appointed for the purpose of collecting subscriptions, to supplement the fund, from the general community of Mysore. The estimated cost of the building proposed to be erected is Rs. 60,000, the amount available is but Rs. 20,000, at present. The Secretary of the Bowring Memorial Fund expressed his willingness on the part of the subscribers to place the amount in his hands, belonging to the fund, some Rs. 5,000, at the disposal of the committee provided that the object for which the fund was provided, namely, a Bowring Institute, form part of the arrangement of the proposed building. Mr. J. D. Gordon, President of the Committee, said that the wishes of the subscribers to the Bowring Fund should certainly be considered. It was also resolved to apply to the Governments of Madras and Mysore for assistance. A sum of Rs. 3,000 was subscribed in the room, and the Committee separated with the resolve to use their best endeavours to realize the amount required.

Doubts have been expressed in some quarters as to the truth of a report recently published that, during his stay in Calcutta, a short time ago, Sir Richard Temple had asked the Central Famine Relief Committee to do more than they could conscientiously do in the way of expenditure. We (*Englishman*) are in a position to state exactly what happened at the meeting between the Lieutenant-Governor and the Committee. Unfortunately, although the Committee attended at an hour appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor, His Honour kept the gentlemen composing it waiting for nearly an hour and a half, and it is possible that this little circumstance may have had some effect in making them less amenable to the voice of the charmer. However that may be, it is a fact that when His Honour proposed that the thirty lakhs in the hands of the Committee should be spent as quickly as possible on objects not formerly considered within the scope of the Committee's action, and that then an urgent appeal should be made to the Lord Mayor of London "for more," the proposal was received in the manner in which the toast of the pious Memory of Saint Andrew is drunk by real Scots on the 30th of November—in solemn silence. Sir Richard, strange to say, seemed a little put out at the reception which his very natural and modest proposal met with, and dismissed the Committee with what sounded very like a blessing. The following day the Committee met and decided that they could not agree to the Lieutenant-Governor's proposal, and there the matter would have ended, but for that wretched institution, the Press.

We mentioned a few days back a case in which the crew of the David G. Fleming appeared before the Madras Police Court charged with disobedience of orders; and that their plea had been the unseaworthiness of the vessel, which was borne out by the Marine Surveyor and admitted by the captain. We are now told that a further survey has been held by the Government surveyors and the captain of one of the vessels in harbour, who have reported as follows:—"We find that the whole of the jaggery in the fore peak has been washed out of the bags, and moreover the leakage at the two ends of the vessel is evidently lower down than was at first imagined. We now find that the vessel touched the ground in the vicinity of Hope Island on her passage down the coast, and this, added to the very heavy leakage she experienced immediately after leaving Bimlipatam, leads us to the conclusion that the ship is not seaworthy to proceed on her voyage to England, and, as the necessary repairs cannot be effected here, there being no dock accommodation, we recommend that she should go where proper facilities are available. Before leaving this port to proceed to another for repair, the boats should be thoroughly repaired, the pumps put in good working order with span, gear, &c., and the spars and rigging carefully overhauled." It would seem therefore that the crew were justified in refusing to go to sea in the vessel; but that they should have disobeyed orders, generally, cannot be approved. The proper course would have been to make known their grievance. It still, however, seems hard that the men should have been sent to jail, pending the re-survey, as the fact of their discharge, upon the receipt of the Surveyor's report, would tend to show. Would it not have been sufficient to have sent the men on board their ship until the result was known?

A correspondent of the *Pioneer* tells a good story of the shrewdness of Mr. Albert Grant. He says—"I will tell you how I have heard he obtained possession of the site of his new palace. This, I need not say, is in Kensington, just opposite the Gardens, an incomparable situation, and here he has been adroit enough to obtain no less than several acres of ground at a comparatively nominal price; and he managed it in this wise. The ground was occupied by a perfect rookery of alleys and squalid houses, whose turbulent and rowdy tenants baffled all efforts at eviction. These houses brought high rents, it is true, because whole families herded in single rooms; but the inhabitants would not be tempted to turn out. The women pleaded homelessness —where were they and their children to go? and the men said they would resist force by force. The scandal of a wholesale eviction discouraged building speculators, and so one of the most desirable spots in fashionable London remained in the possession of the most undesirable population. Albert Grant, therefore, purchased the district comparatively for a song. His friends all quizzed him on his acquisition, and assured him it would cost him much more to clear the ground than to build the palace of which he had the plans already prepared. He said nothing to his critics, but simply served notice to quit on all the occupants of all the tumbled-down tenements. Of course the inhabitants took not the smallest notice of this notice. But a few days before it expired Mr. Grant sent round handbills, which were distributed in profusion at every house, quietly reminding the people that the term of notice expired on the 31st, but stating that, as it would be a great convenience to him to enter on possession a week earlier, all those who would vacate on the 24th might take the fixtures, doors, windows, and beams—in fact, their whole houses with them, and should receive a gallon of beer per head in addition. This "fetched them." It never struck them that Albert Grant was dreadfully anxious lest, and would be awfully perplexed if, they should refuse to budge at all. Nor did they reflect that it would have cost Grant much more than the value of the old wretched materials to knock down the old buildings and remove the rubbish, even if he had been unopposed. As it was there was a regular exodus; the people not only cleared off *en masse* themselves, but virtually made themselves coolies to clear the ground for Mr. Grant at less than coolies' wages."

The *Friend of India*, July 30:—Sir Douglas Forsyth, C.B., has well deserved the honour which yesterday's *London Gazette* announced. No Mission which has ever been sent to an Asiatic Power, whether by the Crown or the Governor-General, has been so successful as his, not even excepting Malcolm's to Persia. But one cloud rested on it, at its close, the death of Dr Stoliczka. Commercially and politically the prospect is most hopeful, nor is it dashed by such a succession question as must cause trouble in Afghanistan unless the Ameer lives for the next ten years. In murmuring at Sir Douglas Forsyth's success, and inventing the story of a projected Chinese assault on the Ameer of Kashghar's empire, the Russians are as unfair as usual. Sir Douglas Forsyth counselled the Ameer Yakoob Beg to observe strictly all his engagements with Russia if he would remove every pretext for an attack upon him. If this is disgreeable to Russia, what comes of her professions of peace in Asia? The honour conferred on the head of the Mission is reflected on its members, who worked so zealously and harmoniously under their chief. Sir Douglas Forsyth has gone to Simla where he will be occupied for some time in writing his report and editing the contributions of his co-adjutors. The whole volume, or volumes, will probably form the most important contribution ever made to the literature of travel in Asia. The work will be illustrated, we believe, by Captain Trotter's valuable drawings and Captain Chapman's numerous photographs.

The same:—We still wait for the declaration by the Government of India of the means which it proposes to adopt for carrying out the policy of Lord Canning and Bishop Cotton in the education of the resident Christian community of India. The same political considerations which have led a succession of rulers, supreme and provincial, to do justice to the Mahomedans, should prompt a very generous scheme for the Christians. We trust that Native Christians will also be provided for, and that the East Indian community will not be forgotten in the wise determination to care for the poor first and most generously. The 51st Report of the Doveton College of Calcutta records the determination of its managers to resume those graduate classes which only the withdrawal of a Government grant forced them to suspend. The College seems to have more than recovered its prosperity in point of numbers and its moral tone, under the present Principal, Mr. H. Roberts. In the past half century it has given a high and a Christian education to many who have been the ornaments of the Uncovenanted Service as well as to some covenanted civilians. We trust the Governments of India and Bengal will follow Lord Metcalfe's example in seeking to do it the same justice, which is extended to similar institutions both in Calcutta and Madras.

The same:—We lately commented on a remarkable paper in the *Indian Antiquary*, in which Mr. Sinclair, a Bombay Civilian, pictured the desperate condition of the non-Aryan Kolees. In the following letter Mr. Sinclair states, but declines to justify, objections to our commentary:—"You appear to infer that their distress and disaffection are caused, among other things, by the land revenue system and the Stamp and Court Fees Acts. I think it due to myself to inform you that, in my opinion, these have nothing to do with the matter; and that I do not understand how my words could have that construction. The survey assessment is popular in the hills and the stamps and court fees are not felt as a grievance. As I have, since the notes in question were written (although previously to their appearance in the *Antiquary*) been detailed on special duty in connexion with this very matter, you will excuse me from discussing at greater length the causes and remedies of a state of things which is the subject of a current official correspondence." We have to thank Mr. Sinclair for this expression of his opinion, but it is valueless unless he goes further. His sad and even alarming picture of the Kolees does not stand alone. In Bombay, in Sind, in Oudh, in the Punjab, in the North-Western Province and elsewhere the condition of the people, and of the land holders in relation to the soil on the one side and the usurer on the other, has attracted the attention of the Government of India and of the Provincial Governments ever since Lord Northbrook's arrival. Remedies have been suggested, and projects of law have even been prepared by Government, to meet the case, but as yet in vain, except in the clause of the recent North-West Act which gives some protection to ex-proprietors. Meanwhile we shall look with interest for Mr. Sinclair's report on the causes and remedies of the very serious evils which he thus described:—"The Kolees have in many cases been driven to madness by the extortions of the Vanis (usurers) and the perverted process of the Civil Courts." If these causes are not removed "the Kolee will probably slowly die out, the Vani depriving him of his land and house, the Kumba (Aryan cultivator) hard pressed for land in the over-populated plains ever ready to step into his place, and the Sirkar providing him with a place of refuge in the jail or the Andaman Islands." The Sonthal insurrection of 1855 and the whole history of the Sonthals up to Sir George Yule's settlement, and Sir George Campbell's further reform of their administration, has made us familiar with the causes and the remedies of such a state of things.

The Assistant Commisioner in charge of Cotton Statistics, Central Provinces and Berar, under date 28th July, reports as follows:—

The weather in these provinces has of late been thoroughly seasonable, and the prospects of the cotton crop are everywhere as good as they could possibly be.

2. When writing three weeks ago I stated that continual dry weather was telling against the young cotton plants. Since then ample rain has fortunately fallen in every district, and without exception the crops are now promising well.

3. The following particulars, extracted from the Deputy Commissioner's District Report, bear out the above remarks, and shew in cases how timely the rain has been:—

BERAR.

Akola District.—Total rainfall up to 22nd July 15·55 inches. Sufficient rain has fallen for the present, and any danger that may have been apprehended in regard to the crops is not now to be feared, even should there be no rain for another week.

Booldana District.—Total rainfall 12·94 inches. The crops are in an excellent state. Cultivators busy in weeding, harrowing, and in some places sowing.

Bassein.—Total rainfall 25·25 inches. The fall of rain during the week has done much good, and the khureef crops are in a forward condition.

Comraottee.—Total rainfall 15 inches 86 cents. The cotton crops are thriving. Prospects good.

Ellichpoor.—Total rainfall 19 inches 43 cents. There is every reason to anticipate a good season if rain keeps on. Cotton plants are in a thriving condition.

Woon.—Total rainfall 11 inches 53 cents. The growing crops are looking healthy throughout the district.

4. From the cotton-growing district of the Central Provinces the reports are equally favourable. The rain register in the Wurdah district shows a fall of 8 inches 22 cents within the past three weeks, and in each district, both on the Nagpoor and Jubbulpore lines, the rainfall has been equally sufficient for present requirements.

5. The weather is still unsettled, but to all appearance there are signs of an approaching break, and some warm sunny days at this time will greatly add to the good effects of the late rain. A continuance of wet weather would do harm, but there is not I think any cause to fear such.

6. It is yet too early to speak with any degree of certainty regarding the area sown with cotton. The increase in Berar last season was so large (200,000 acres) that owing to the necessity for a rotation of crops it is probable there may be a slight falling off this year. At the same time cotton still retains its popularity, and although the high figures of 1873 may not be fully maintained for two successive years, you may feel assured I think that the area now sown will compare favourably with the average of the past six-years.

P. S.—30th July. Since writing the above I have received further reports from the Booldana and Bassein districts. In Booldana the crops are said to be in excellent condition, but "a break in the rain is looked for." In Bassein the rainfall has now amounted to 33·43 inches, and the Assistant Commissioner in charge remarks "that more rain just now will probably injure the crops." There is no doubt that the rainfall has been more than sufficient every where, but the stormy and wet weather we are now having has lasted so long that we may fairly expect an early change, and if it comes in the course of a few days I do not think the crops will suffer in any way. Two days ago the weather looked brighter, but the rain set in again yesterday, and in this neighbourhood there was a heavy downpour.

Byculla, 30th July.

THOMAS BLANEY.

AUTHORIZED WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The question of introducing a uniform and standard system of weights and measures into British India hangs fire, and the present generation will probably have passed away before that system is established by law. Meanwhile it is desirable that Government should make the most of the existing systems of weights and measures, to the extent at least of adopting every possible means for the prevention of fraud.

It is not my intention to say anything about the diversified systems of weights and measures that prevail in this country, but rather to point out the utter insecurity to the public in their dealings with the traders. I think, that by confining my remarks to what takes place in Bombay, I shall sufficiently demonstrate what I wish to establish, viz.,—

That buyers are placed at a great disadvantage and are at the mercy of sellers; that fraud is almost universally practised; and that the legal hindrances to fraud are practically ineffectual.

I will content myself by confining attention to the weights and measures for grain and flour, and I do so for the reasons that a greater sum of money changes hands in this country in the buying and selling of grain produce than in anything else; and that grain and flour form the staple food of the people.

The existing weights and measures used in buying and selling grain and flour are satisfactory enough for the present; they are well understood by the people, and I desire it to be clearly understood that I do not touch this question. The law has established these weights and measures, and in Bombay the Police Department is responsible that the weights and measures in use are correct. As far as I am able to judge the police perform the duty of issuing correct weights and measures well enough. These weights and measures leave the police office in very much the same condition as our hack buggies, viz., they have "passed muster." It is in the bazaar that mischief begins; that the law is defied, and that the poor are defrauded.

Grain and flour dealing is a large and rich monopoly in this city. Its legitimate profits are enormous because it is a great monopoly, but its illegal, ill-gotten profits may be counted by lacs, also because it is a rich and powerful monopoly. It is not usually in Bombay considered disgraceful to cheat the poor in selling them grain or flour; short weight and deficient measure is meted out at every opportunity. Not only is the poor purchaser of a seer or a paylee subjected to extortion whenever extortion can be practised, but the small dealer is grievously fed upon by the large dealer. Frequently has the small dealer come to me to complain of the fraudulent tricks of the large dealer. What the tricks of the retail dealer in the bazaar are anybody who will take the trouble to get a coolie to quietly purchase for him a seer of flour or a paylee of grain may easily know. The existing grain measures are well adapted for purposes of fraud; the ingenuity displayed by the wholesale dealer in manipulating the authorized wooden furra measure will scarcely be believed; removing the screws, substituting false bottoms, false top cross-bars, and false strikes, are amongst the recognized practices of the "Bunder." Bhattia will cheat Bhattia, not only without a qualm of conscience, but without fear of detection. Scores of times the small dealer has attempted to seize the false measure and prosecute the fradulent seller, but the "monopoly" has been too strong for him, and it has long since been perceived by these dealers that unless a measure is introduced which cannot be tampered with there is no hope of freeing the trade of gigantic fraud. But the wholesale dealer is able to smite his prey in two directions: in buying from the first seller this dealer measures the corn in his own special bushel; one of great capacity and in wonderful contrast with the bushel or furrah with which he sells. The want of check is equally great in buying from the first seller as it is in selling to the second buyer. Falseness is the badge of the trade, and complaints of this falseness are loud and general, and the remedy that will prevent it seems to be nowhere. It is this falseness which induced the buyers on the Bunder to petition Government very recently about the measures. These drew fresh attention to the existing copper measures, but the sore that was poisoning the trade lay deeper than these measures, and was not properly explained to Government.

To come now to the retail dealer in the bazaar. It is here that the cruellest wrong is inflicted because it is inflicted on the unsuspecting and helpless poor. And it should be remembered that the lower the *caste* of the buyer the more is he rendered helpless against the high caste seller, whose weights and measures he dares not touch. Copper measures neatly stuffed with a piece of dirty rag supply the poor man with his paylee of grain; a small additional handful is gratuitously thrown in to make sure that full measure has been rendered, and the poor man goes on his way rejoicing in the generosity of the seller and content with the wisdom and vigilance of a "Ma-bap Sircar." A pair of scales made of bamboo basket-ware, suspended by knotted ropes of various dimensions from a piece of bamboo, suffices to weight out a seer or a pound of flour to a poor purchaser. The whole concern is a ludicrous farce upon fair dealing, as I have now and then ascertained for myself as an eye-witness.

Need I go into further detail to support my propositions that under the existing system buyers are at the mercy of sellers, that fraud is extensively practised, and that the legal hindrances to fraud are inefficient?

I shall perhaps be asked the questions—Are the police not sufficient to put down fraud? and is it not reasonable to expect the people to assist in this work? I reply that it is not the legitimate duty of the police to be responsible for the weights and measures in use; the police doubtless have authority for taking up persons who are found dealing with false weights and measures, but there their duty should end. The people of India are slow to take action for putting down fraud, and it is notorious that individuals are averse to undertake the prosecution of public offenders. But, however all this may be, the fact remains that fraud prevails, that the honest dealer has no chance against his rival, and that the poor are extensively victimized. A great trade, in which the masses have a vital interest, is in a state of demoralization, and it is discreditable to our rule that this disordered condition of matters should be allowed to remain. If the first seller, the wholesale dealer, and the small dealer may be permitted to fight out their differences amongst themselves, who, I ask, is to protect the masses? Surely these thousands of poor are worthy the protection of Government in a matter that vitally concerns them—their staple food.

If what I have set forth above is founded on truth, and if it explains facts; if the existing weights and measures admit of the successful practice of fraud, and if fraud prevails, the question arises—What is the remedy?

The remedy consists, not in receiving and replying to petitions from any single body of aggrieved persons, but in instituting a full and searching inquiry into the whole question of the existing weights and measures and the way they are used in Bombay. This should be done in order that all classes may reap the advantages which such an enquiry will be sure to produce. And this inquiry will be best conducted by an independent commission of experienced Europeans and natives, who should be nominated by Government. Government will then have sure evidence upon which to take action, and the remedy that may be proposed will be no less sure.

It is idle argument to suggest that any reform which may be attempted will be an interference with trade, and therefore must not be thought of. The word *trade* in this connection means not only the pecuniary interests of dealers amongst themselves, the great against the small, but the vital interests of the humble poor who stand in need of all the protection Government can give them. The least that Government can do is to insist upon fair-dealing and devise means to bring fraud down to a minimum. Under every good Government there is an establishment entertained for supervising weights and measures, and that establishment is not the police. The police would themselves be glad enough to get rid of a vexatious duty which they cannot perform without exciting suspicion that they are themselves practising imposition; while, if they were not held responsible for the accuracy of all weights and measures, they would be better able than they now are to aid in bringing offenders before proper authority. Apart, however, from the question of who should be made responsible for the weights and measures, there is quite enough in the depraved state of the trade to induce Government to appoint an independent commission of inquiry. I can assure Government that an uneasy feeling about the grain market prevails in Bombay, and I am satisfied upon this point from the large number of natives who have appealed to me to try and get their grievances redressed. Information has been given me regarding the vast extent of the depravity in the trade as well as of the dreadful swindling towards the poor, and I have lived long enough in Bombay to have made myself familiar with the most prominent facts connected with these matters. Nobody I trust will require to be told that I have neither part nor lot nor the smallest interest, direct or remote, with the subject upon which I have undertaken to write.

Pardon, sir, the unusual length of this letter, and let its public importance be my apology.—Yours, &c.,

THOMAS BLANEY.

Byculla, 30th July.

POLYGAMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I think what the *Poona Observer* says has occurred to many people. This is a case of Common Sense and Nature v. Mrs. Grundy. I should like to see the question argued. The Bible says a man should cleave to his wife, but it doesn't say that he may not have two wives! In the case of men whose wives are invalids or else pretend to be so, and stay at home, it would be only natural that they should take another. If Solomon had 1,000, why should two be too many?

C. S.

ON THE RIGHT PATH AT LAST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—There is nothing like a fresh spring to give life to a pool of stagnant water, nothing like fresh brains coming to help a body of intelligent men, crushed under the heap of advice given to them.

Half-a-dozen more like Dr. Blaney, Dr. Hewlett, and now last, not least, Colonel Fuller, and we should see very shortly some energy manifested in the deliberations of our Town Council. Under such a leadership we should shortly see that abominable Carnac Bunder nuisance abolished.

These are the men we want before we can hope to see the sewage question satisfactorily solved—men who will consider how to make the best use of an enormous capital at their disposal, and not men who puzzle their brains how to get rid of it in the most decent way and with the least bother and inconvenience to themselves.

There is no mistake Colonel Fuller has taken the bull by the horns, and every one who knows the importance of the question which he has grasped with a laudable courage will wish him undoubtedly every success.

I have had my say in the matter, and do not want to take up more of your space than actually necessary; but I may be allowed to mention that in all my previous letters on this subject I strongly advocated the removal of the whole night-soil in expressly constructed air-tight waggons by rail to an *arable* tract as the *only satisfactory way* of solving the question, and I suggested then that sufficient and suitable land might be found between Coorla and Tanna.

Since then I have had occasion to go over the ground again, as several gentlemen with whom I conversed upon my plan remarked that not sufficient ground for the purpose in question could be found there, and I have now every ground to say that the Municipality would have no difficulty to obtain sufficient and suitable ground a little further on, between Tanna and Callian.

I cannot agree with Colonel Fuller as to the place where we should make use of our night-soil for agricultural purposes, and I will oppose in the interest of the public with all the arguments I can bring forward the use of the night-soil to reclaim a swamp which consists of an impenetrable clay.

We have sufficient rich material in the town sweepings to reclaim the whole area, and it requires not a prophet to tell the Town Council that if they ever advocate the use of the night-soil for the Coorla swamps *they or their followers will rue the day which gave birth to such a resolution.*

I have examined the mechanical and chemical properties of the soil on the Coorla flats, and have come to the conclusion that it would be ten thousand times better to let the night-soil go into the sea than bury it between two mud-beds impenetrable to atmospheric action.

To reclaim the Coorla swamps, we want, first, deep drainage; second, sand to remove the stiffness of the clay; and thirdly, vegetable refuse, like grass, straw, litter, &c., which after being decomposed leaves innumerable channels by which the atmospheric air can penetrate into the soil, and which give as many passages to the slender roots of the crop to be grown, which could otherwise not penetrate the stiff clay. Nothing is more suitable for this purpose than town sweepings, but instead of using them economically they are at present deposited in heaps several yards high by which an enormous quantity of most valuable material is wasted, instead of distributing it in layers of about two feet depth over a larger surface.

I say again, I oppose the idea of using the night soil for the reclamation of the Coorla swamps, because they are lying too low, and with all possible drainage will be more or less under water during the monsoon, and the stink then would be something frightful. No; for the proper use of our night-soil we want an arable land, a porous soil, and only in such a soil can we expect to get the full return of the high value night-soil possesses for agricultural purposes.

I will not infringe too much upon your space by giving you a résumé of the results of various experiments which have been made in Europe with respect to the value of night-soil for agricultural purposes, but will only mention the results of some experiments made by the Superintendent Government Botanical Gardens in this presidency, which are contained in a letter from the Hon'ble F. S. Chapman to the Government of Bombay, and dated March 1874.

From this letter it appears that various experiments have been made with natural and artificial manures in regard to their different effects on cultivation.

The soil consisted of the deep black loam, common in the Deccan, and sugar-cane was used as the crop to be experimented upon. Artificial manures and guano were applied at the rate of 4 cwts. per acre, estimated cost Rs. 28; night soil 10 tons per acre, estimated cost Rs. 20; village sweepings, 20 tons per acre, estimated cost Rs. 20; and besides there was of course a field of the same kind of soil planted with sugar-cane without any manure. I will only quote the results obtained by village sweepings and night-soil in comparison with the unmanured plot as referring directly to the subject of this letter, and these results are as follows:—

Land with no manure yielded per acre 19 tons, by weight, of sugar-cane.

Land manured with village sweepings yielded per acre 41 tons 5 cwts., by weight, of sugar-cane.

Land manured with crude night-soil yielded per acre 48 tons, 2 cwts., by weight, of sugar-cane.

Can any facts now be more striking than these, obtained as they are by practical cultivation? Here we have the outturn of an acre more than doubled: 48 tons of sugar-cane raised on an acre of land manured with 10 tons of night-soil, three-fourths of which is only water, speak volumes against 19 tons raised on the same area without manure.

Let us consider now what these facts represent when expressed in figures. The average price of a ton of sugar-cane, if plentiful, may be put down as Rs. 6, so that the value of the crop of the acre manured with night-soil is Rs. 288 *against* Rs. 114, the value of the crop on the unmanured acre.

The intrinsic value of the night-soil employed, being equal to the increase of the manured over the unmanured crop, is therefore equal to Rs. 174, or Rs. 17-4 per ton.

With these, not theoretical, but practical figures and facts at our disposal, we can calculate now to a nicety what immense wealth the city of Bombay, notwithstanding her wise fathers and still wiser grandfathers (I mean the T. C.), throws yearly into the sea to serve as food for fishes.

150 tons per diem is the quantity daily cast out, which at Rs. 17-4 per ton represents the nice little sum of Rs. 2,610 per diem, a splendid present which we are making daily to Father Neptune: or, to make it more appalling, say Rs. 9,52,650 per annum.

Impossible, incredible, you will say. Ah! but no theory, my dear Sir; these are facts, stern realities, staring us into the face here, and the sooner they are acknowledged the better.

But why should we blame our wise fathers for this loss to the commonwealth; they are only following the examples of their betters, Penny wise and Pound foolish; nothing like it if you have the pounds.

These facts and figures concerning the value of night-soil correspond closely with those obtained by reliable authorities in Europe, and are indisputable.

And now for the feasibility of using the whole of our night-soil for manuring a tract of land on which we could grow plantains, vegetables, sugar-cane, and I don't know what not. The only real objection I have heard against it was that we could not get sufficient land.

But we don't want so very much ground after all, 15 acres will absorb a day's production at the rate of 10 tons per acre, which quantity might be increased on the poorer portions of the land. By the bye you must remember that night-soil, once underground and in a porous soil, ceases to be a nuisance, and you may walk over a field manured with this stuff without being the wiser of it. (This *à propos* is meant for the criers of "Oh! What a smell that would be! Just fancy 15 acres every day." I should like to send them to Japan to see and smell what they do there. I will tell you by and bye of it.)

15 acres per diem would necessitate an area of about 9 square miles to make provision for the whole year round; but the fact is we could do with much less, but, if we can get 9 square miles together, so much the better; and it would be very hard if the Municipality could not get that extent on a lease at market rates. But just imagine the laughing faces of thousands of tax-payers if our wise fathers would be wise enough to increase the yearly income of the city by more than nine lakhs of rupees from a material which has heretofore been thrown into the sea. Wise fathers of the city, just imagine those laughing faces, and instead of paying Rs. 100 house-rent we might only pay Rs. 80; just think of all that, and, if that cannot induce you to be foolish for once, I don't know what will.

But, now you have done? Indeed, no. I have a great deal more to say, and if you will spare me some corner I will send you the rest in time for to-morrow's issue.—Yours, &c.,

EUGENE L. SCHROTTKY, G. C. N. G.,
Chemical Analyser, &c.

Rampart Row, Bombay, 1st August.

BOMBAY SEVENTY TO EIGHTY YEARS AGO.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Can you or any of your correspondents kindly give me the names of any books which throw light on the political and military affairs of Bombay and its Presidency, during the last part of the eighteenth and the beginning of the present century, from the administration of Mr. Hornby to the end of that of Sir E. Nepean?

X.

1st August.

BOMBAY.

The roof of the small house belonging to the Bandora Charitable Dispensary, and situated in its compound, fell in on Tuesday night last.

Theft.—One Florin Bastien, in the employ of Mr. Brunton, residing at Love Lane, reported to the police the loss, on the 20th ultimo, of several pieces of wearing apparel, supposed to have been stolen from the kitchen of the house.

Irrigational Works in Guzerat.—The *Surya Prakash* questions the advisability of constructing irrigational work in Guzerat generally, and particularly the one now in progress at Mandvee or Kumlapoor. It states that the Government has been awakened to a sense of its prodigality, after having spent a considerable sum; and if the enquiry in progress results against the prosecution of the work, the money spent on it must be regarded as a clear loss.

A Gang of Freebooters.—A mofussil paper regrets that, though four comrades of the freebooter Hanajee, who have been plundering the country along the Ghauts, have been apprehended by the Ghaut Police, Hanajee himself still remains at large. The Superintendent of Police of the Tanna District and other officers, who were posted to apprehend Hanajee and his party, have returned to their respective districts, and there is reason to fear that Hanajee will recommence his depredations.

The late Mr. Ardesheer Cursetjee Dadysett.—A correspondent sends us the following feeling tribute to Mr. Ardesheer's qualities:—"The house of Dadysett is well known as one of the very first Parsee families as regards both antiquity and position; and the mantle of its leader fell on the worthy shoulders of the late Mr. Ardesheer on the decease of his father Cursetjee nearly a quarter century back. With it Mr. Ardesheer inherited the trusteeship of a large number of religious and charitable institutions, which have hitherto immortalized, and shall immortalize for all Parsee posterity, the name of Dadysett. The onerous duties which thus fell to Mr. Ardesheer, were discharged in a manner which claimed the respect of the whole Parsee community, of which the best evidence was the unexceptionally large concourse which gathered last Tuesday at his family mansion, to pay the last tribute of respect to the deceased's remains. A gentleman of thorough honesty of purpose, Mr. Ardesheer successfully carried on a vast mercantile business up to the ruinous period of 1865-66, when he fell a victim to the share mania crash. After that period, too, he suffered other losses, and it is lamentable to record that he felt them so keenly, as to allow his constitution to become extremely weak. Through good times and bad he equally maintained that high standard of honour and integrity which had distinguished his worthy predecessors; and it cannot fail to be a great consolation to his friends and relatives, that though he has died comparatively poor, he has left to his successor a noble name, which no riches can buy. Mr. Ardesheer was one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, and has left two sons.

THE MEETING AT THE TOWN HALL.

The meeting called pursuant to a requisition to the Sheriff at the Town Hall to take into consideration the measures to be adopted for perpetuating the memory of the late Dr. Bhau Daji came off on Saturday afternoon. The Hon'ble Mr. Gibbs presided. The meeting was addressed by the Hon'ble Sir Michael Westropp, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice West, the Reverend Dr. Wilson, Sir Jamset

INDIAN NEWS.

CHURCH SITTING.—The Reverend Mr. Wynch the Chaplain of the Vepery District in Madras has introduced a rule that the sexes shall be separated at Church, the ladies sitting on one side and the gentlemen on the other. Mr. Wynch does not say what is to become of those who only call themselves men and women and don't pretend to be better than they are. Is it to be understood that they are all ladies and gentlemen in the ritualistic heaven whither Mr. Wynch and the congregation of which he has charge intend to go.—*Bangalore Examiner.*

AN UNPLEASANT PREDICAMENT.—Two European lads launched a boat on the Cooum yesterday evening, and had rowed some yards down the river, when one of them observed a cobra coiled up at the bottom of the boat. The youngsters were now placed in a curious predicament, for neither of them could swim nor had they the sense to kill the cobra. The latter presently evinced an inclination to stretch himself, whereupon the youths, frightened out of their wits, plunged into the river. Their action nearly proved to be a case of "jumping out of the frying pan into the fire," for the water being beyond their depth, they were all but drowned, when a fisherman observing their struggles hastened to their rescue, and succeeded in dragging them out of danger.—*Madras Mail.*

A NARROW ESCAPE.—A correspondent acquaints us of a narrow escape of two men from lightning in Dinapore, which happened under the following circumstances:—"Whilst two natives were employed in drawing water from a well (which is usually 60 to 70 feet deep) during a thunder-storm, a current of electrical discharge passed into the earth at about the distance of twenty feet from them. The shock evidently must have influenced the men, for they instantly toppled into the well, a part of the masonry work encircling it falling in after them. It was generally believed that the men were irretrievably lost, but, on people going to the spot, they found the poor fellows struggling in the water. Ropes were immediately passed below, and the men hauled up with hardly a scratch on them, but awfully exhausted."—*Indian Daily News.*

AN UNNATURAL FATHER.—A Mussulman, a beggar by profession, was tried at the last Sessions, at Chittoor, on a charge of having murdered his own daughter (a girl of about twelve years of age). The chief evidence against the prisoner was that of his own son, who deposed that his father had become angry with the deceased on account of her not bringing him food, and struck her with a bill-hook, and that the next morning he found his sister dead. The man subsequently buried the corpse inside the house, and, taking his son with him, started for another village; but encountering a snake on the way, and considering this an ill-omen, he returned to the house, where he was arrested with the bill-book still in his possession, the body having been discovered during his short absence. The man denied having committed the murder, but admitted having buried the body. He was found guilty, and sentenced to be hanged,—*Madras Mail.*

CHORAL FESTIVAL AT CALCUTTA.—This annual festival was held in St. James's Church on the 25th instant, and, in spite of the inclemency of weather, nearly one thousand persons were present. The sermon was preached by the Rev. T. B. Taylor, whilst various other clergymen assisted in the service. The Choir, under the direction of Mr. Charles H. Compton, was highly efficient, and sang the musical portion with marked effect. The beautiful duet and chorus from Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise." "I waited for the Lord," was very much admired, and the full body of sound, elicited by "The Heavens are Telling," filled the Church with harmony. The collection was in aid of the lighting fund, but did not amount to so large a sum as last year. The Rev. Mr. Bromehead intoned the service. These musical meetings of the Choir are doubtless productive of much good, and tend to promote good singing in our Churches.—*Englishman*

OUR FAITHFUL GUARDIANS.—Two chowkeydars attached to the Waterloo Street Thannah, Calcutta, charged by Mr. James Robertson, an Engineer on board the s.s. Enmore, with the theft on the 19th instant, from his person of a silver purse which, a gold [illegible] and a [illegible] in all about Rs. 30, pleaded not guilty. Evidence being gone into, it appeared that on the date in question the prosecutor, in company with three friends, visited the Adelphi Hotel, and [illegible] Bank. Such an extent as to [illegible] to [illegible] rate of [illegible]. He, however, recollected having the [illegible] in a sherry, but what followed he could not say till past two of the next morning, when he found himself lying in Chanpdal Ghaut, relieved of the above-mentioned articles of jewellery. His thereupon gave information to the Inspector of the local thannah, Mr. Robertson, who suspected the prisoners, inasmuch as they were on duty in that beat, and as a weighty [illegible] resulted in the recovery of the property, and their arrest. The prisoner from whose possession the watch, &c., were recovered, was on a similar being made out against him convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment, the other being acquitted for want of evidence.—*Indian Daily News.*

CALCUTTA SMALL CAUSE COURT BROKERS.—These gentlemen have fallen on rather a knowing dodge to enable them to frequent the Court premises, and lay hold of suitors. They get themselves served with subpœnas as witnesses in cases, and armed with these papers move about the Court. One man was caught yesterday, and when asked what he wanted, produced his subpœna. He was taken before the first judge, who directed that he should be taken before the third judge in whose Court the case, in which he was subpœned, was coming on. The third judge, on the matter being brought to his notice, called up the case, and the defendant said he had subpœned the mooktear as his witness. He (the mooktear) was the sirdar of punchayets in three *mehallahs* and knew all about his case. The judge said that suitable accommodation would be provided for the sirdar mooktear, and ordered him to be shown into the witness-room, where he would be provided with a seat, till the case came on. The mooktear appeared much astonished at so much civility and attention: but as it kept him a prisoner for the greater part of the day, it hardly suited his purpose, and it is probable that this dodge will not again be had recourse to.—*Indian Daily News.*

ATTEMPTED MURDER BY A BURMESE CONVICT.—In February last a batch of convicts were received at the local Penitentiary from Burmah and, among them, was a man named Nuppah. This convict was serving a term of fourteen years' transportation in Burmah when he committed murder, and was tried for the offence, and was sentenced to be hanged, but the sentence having been commuted, by the Chief Commissioner of Burmah, to transportation for life, the convict was sent to end his days in the presidency. While in the Penitentiary, on the morning of Friday last, the prisoner, who was in the carpenter's room, suddenly got hold of an iron hammer and struck a Chinese convict, named Hassan, several blows on his head and abou his body, which felled the Chinaman to the ground, and while in this position the Burman still continued striking him, till a Mahomedan convict who was there came up and laid hold of the prisoner and allowed the Chinaman to escape. When the assault was committed, all the convicts who were in the room ran away. We have already reported that Captain Hallet applied and obtained a summons against the Burmese convict for attempting to commit murder. The case was called on Tuesday last at the Egmore Police Court, before Colonel Weldon, and after the witnesses in the case were examined, and when the prisoner was asked what he had to say in defence, he admitted that he was guilty of the charge. His Worship committed the prisoner to take his trial at the ensuing Sessions of the High Court.—*Madras Times.*

HARDSHIPS OF THE CIVIL SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE."

SIR,—At the present crisis, when the hardships of the Civil Service are being fairly brought before the public, it is incumbent on every member of the body to do what he can, either by argument or plain statement of fact, to obtain redress. With a view to this, I venture to submit my experiences. You will, I trust, see at once that they are such as to call for the immediate attention of the Indian Council.

I was the third of four brothers, our father being a clergyman in the north of Ireland. My elder brother was designed for the church, but came to an untimely end, having dislocated his cervical vertibræ by an unfortunate fall from his horse, which had become excited in the vicinity of a pack of hounds. My father recognised the hand of Providence in this dispensation, and determined that my next brother should devote his attention to the cure of physical rather than spiritual ailments. Being naturally of a fine generous disposition, he according to the accounts he sent constantly home, has devoted his attention to those patients who are in a sphere of life which debars them from making his arduous labours remunerative. But by last mail my father tells me, that he has at last secured sufficient interest to procure for himself, in the face of the closest competition, a lucrative appointment on board of a vessel bound for the Southern ocean in pursuit of spermaceti whales. As three years will elapse before he touches land again, my father hopes that by that time his youthful enthusiasm (which he indistinctly alludes to as somewhat exuberant) may have settled down into the professional gravity necessary to securing a good practice at home. With reference to my younger brother, I need only mention that with pecuniary help from my father and myself, he is under my advice, studying law, with a view to coming to India and making a name for himself, and perhaps an income, at the Punjab or Oudh bar.

There remains only to tell of myself. From the age of fourteen I have been destined for the Indian Civil Service. I certainly was the most studious of the family, but my father took special pains in drilling me in Greek and Latin and Mathematics, and when in the usual course I required a tutor, an old friend of his, who had taken to that profession, worked me up in the examination subjects with an almost parental interest, and I may add, severity. I myself spared no pain to earn success, as during the whole course of my study, I had ever before me the great fact that by simply passing certain examinations, not more difficult than I did weekly with my tutor, I should have secured to me an immediate income of not less than double what my father had attained to at the age of sixty. It affords me some gratification now to think that one of my leading ideas was to relieve him from various burdens which had accumulated upon him, chiefly through his efforts to give his sons a good position in life. Yet we were not an extravagant family, but rather perforce the reverse. Though greatly respected in his sphere of labour, my father kept little or no company, except that of a few old friends. Besides the gig horse, my brother had been allowed the privilege of keeping a smart pony, but after his untimely death, it was sold, and we were rather discouraged in equestrian exercise. As we grew older too, our college and other expenses became a serious call upon the household income. But each one of us boys, and each one of our friends and acquaintances, never entertained a wilder or grander dream for our ambition than the possible attainment, at some long distant period, of perhaps five or six hundred pounds a year.

As my training went on, and my researches into Indian history increased, perhaps a latent hope sprung up, that some of the great rewards of fortune might be mine. Somehow or other, the period of Indian history, which includes the lives of Clive and Hastings fixed itself most forcibly not only on my mind, but on those of my fellow competitors; and there was not, I venture to say, one young man of us all who had not a vague idea that there were chances in India, compared with which our regular salaries would only be a farthing candle to light us in a diamond mine. On calm reflection however, I really think we ourselves were solely responsible for these illusions, for we might as well have expected the fortune of Pizarro, or the spoils of Mexico on taking a trip by an Inman steamer to New York. None the less however did the hope become a part of our life's prospects. It is one of our greatest and most depressing hardships that there was no truth in the illusion whatever.

I pass over the period, including my various examinations and training; suffice it to say I passed respectably, and in due course found myself on my way to the Punjab with a good stock of warm clothes (by my father's advice), the latest thing in felt helmets (warranted the "real Colonial," by my outfitter,) a very surprising system of Hindostani pronunciation (from my tutor), and a general idea that I was a person of some consequence (from myself).

Arrived at Lahore, I received my first post at that station, and for some months devoted myself with such ardour to my duty that I had little time to make acquaintances, or even attend to my personal comforts, a thing I never had neglected. My duty was to be my guiding star, "the path of duty" was to be the "way to glory." I boarded with a friend and covered all my expenses with about two hundred rupees a month. I sent one hundred home regularly for the first six months, but I have since explained to my father that I was unnecessarily impoverishing myself by this means, and that it would doubtless be more agreeable to him to receive a large sum in a lump, at some future time. In about six months or so I began faintly to perceive that there was a certain monotony about my work, and that in fact it was nothing [illegible] some scholastic occupation. I also found that my friends, an old campaigning wallah, did not appear to possess that enthusiasm for those early studies which I myself was fresh. My attempts at intellectual conversational debate, were in fact rather chilled than otherwise by a certain sarcastic tendency in the replies my remarks would draw forth at the dinner tables in the station. I did not choose to sink to the somewhat questionable level of the usual dinner chat of my acquaintances, and therefore secretly kept my intellects alive by writing on great political questions to the papers, varying these with lighter sketches, in which the older civilians I have met were portrayed with a fine free hand. Shortly after, just as I hoped to make a local name, at all events for energy and culture, I was to the most unexpected manner elicited to Delhi, where I may say my troubles began. For it was whispered to me that my Lahore friends [illegible] that I "wrote" and so was the cause of my transfer: and I determined that henceforth I should live by myself. I took a house at eighty rupees a month. I furnished it tastefully. The cost was about fifteen hundred rupees, which I borrowed, as also money for a good buggy and horse and riding horse. I had then to keep a respectable number of servants, and a good table; and although I was not considered extravagant, still I found that I could not make ends meet and I ran into debt. Transferred from Delhi to Mooltan and shortly after to Rawulpindee, I had full opportunity of experiencing the truth of the proverb that "two flittings are worse than a fire." I determined then to practice economy. I had got hardened a good deal to the world's opinion. I had indeed acquired something like the cynical tone of my old Lahore friends, whom I now understood as rather clever fellows; and so when I was sneered at as mean, my callousness increased with the length of my balance in the bank. Promotion of a sort came in time, and I find myself at the age of thirty-six enjoying a salary of upwards of a thousand pounds a year! I am making money and I am certain of further promotion, and ultimate pension if I live; if I die it does not matter.

You will ask, what then are the grievances or hardships of civilians? Every man has his own, but I will tell you what I think they are.

1. Undue expectations founded on British traditions, and old Indian history. It is a hardship to the civil servants, that Government do not provide romance or permit plunder.

2. A sense of littleness acquired by the monotonous routine of duty. The Civil Servant has somewhere read that he will rule districts as large as Yorkshire. He finds himself a mere buffer between insolent natives and appellate courts.

3. An abnormal state of society, in which all ranks, irrespective of position or income, aim at intimacy and equality with the highest local personages in the station. The extravagance, bitternesses, discomforts, scandals and hypocrisy attendant on this great social vice, are as demoralizing as they are contemptible. It is a grievance to the Civil Servant that he finds himself bound to be a prig.

4. Ease of communication with England, which in itself tempts to luxury in home goods.

5. Facility of obtaining leave, which induces the Civil Servant to waste his savings and his time in loafing about in idleness. His waste on furlough makes him grumble for increased pay and promotion on his return.

6. Continuance of peace in India. This occasions laxity of work and physical degeneration. It is now a great grievance with the Civil Servant that India is hot and flat, and that he cannot do all his work in the hills. A war would perhaps recal our manhood.

7. Inequalities in scale of pay in various provinces of India. It is a grievance with the Punjab civilians that Madras civilians get so much more pay than themselves. This grievance will last till the pay of the commission is equalised, and reduced all round to a fair equivalent for such salaries as men of the civil service class would get at home. Already there is a feeling, that from a thousand to fifteen hundred pounds a year is too much even in India to give an Assistant Magistrate.

8. Want of a career. This means slowness of promotion and consequent increase of pay.

9. Loss of all moral principle. I can vouch for this myself. To my mind it is the greatest grievance of the service. It is caused by the avoidance of responsibility by means of legal formalities. We are well paid for our intellectual services, but a special rate should be allowed by the state for the purchase of our consciences.

I hope nothing I have said will give my brethren the impression, that I object to their crying out for more pay, &c. Their demoralisation admitted, that is merely an idiosyncrasy—mine may be slightly different. I want responsible work, stirring times, independence in society, less pay, less leave, a special allowance for household and less service for pension.

CIVILIAN.

"Berkeley, September 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking 'Norton's Camomile Pills.' I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the above-named pills for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating Pain for a leogh of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable Pills, I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLPASS—To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS."

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

(Army and Navy Gazette.)

IT is a curious fact that, as sanitary improvements increase in India, the health of our forces appears every year to be becoming more precarious. Instead of long marches in a primitive manner, the men are now moved from place to place by rail, and on scientific principles. We study the age most suitable for Indian recruits. Instead of soldiers being abandoned to idleness, sensible officers in command of regiments encourage their men to work of various kinds—physical and mental. Water supply, quality of food, regulation of hours for parade, for meals, and for all besides, have become reduced to an elaborate and minute system. Yet, still our end is not attained. Officers of experience say that the men are more languid and listless than in the old days, when a regiment was marched, by easy stages, over immense distances, and when sanitary philosophy, as applied to Military affairs, was in its infancy. On the other hand, when a regiment is leaving India, there are generally plenty of volunteers to remain. The men like the country when once they have become accustomed to it; and, in many cases, prefer to stay under the hot sun to returning home. If they are deteriorated in stamina they are not conscious of deterioration, or are willing to waive the question, in view of the social advantages secured in India. In view, however, of possible contingencies, the question of the health and stamina of our Army in India is of the first importance. Our forces ought to be second to none in the world for perfection in physique, as well as for quality of arms and efficiency in discipline. History presents never-to-be-forgotten records of the deterioration of Armies in consequence of their transfer from a cold to a warm climate, or from a land where men are expected to attend to their own wants in the main, to a land where a soldier has servants, camp-followers, and every ready attention. Perhaps this is the strongest argument offered in favour of the amalgamation of the Imperial and the Indian Armies. The Crown can secure as the Company could not, a constant flow of men to and from the East. Apart from this, there are few arguments for the change that will stand the test of reason. There was much to be said for the local Army. It had become wedded to the country in a strangely strong way. The officers and men were scarcely so much Englismen as Anglo-Indians. Their success in life was identified with the perpetuation of the Company's rule. Nay, we may almost say that the public opinion, to which they looked for their reward for heroic deeds done, was essentially Anglo-Indian in the first instance, and only became English when the deeds done were of some more than usually striking character. The men who became indentified with India made the relation run down in their families for generations. We speak yet of "old Indian names"—trace them out in Indian society at the present day, and identify them with principles or acts great or small; but perhaps in either case representatives of men who lived when the English power in India was young. With respect to the Army, we need only say that a mighty change must before long pass over at least its political relations, if it is to keep pace with the demands of the new time. No intelligent man can close his eyes to the fact that several of the native Princes are just now in a fit of pride indulging in large armies—that is, armies much too large for their requirements, and only significant in a certain way. When Lord Napier of Magdala had his Delhi Camp of Exercise, Scindiah immediately wished to follow the example, and exhibit his prowess in men and guns. The wish was strongly disapproved by the Indian Government, and we trust that if it is repeated it will be met still more strongly and decisively, and will be put down at once and without a shadow of hesitation. There is now no need for native Armies, that is, Armies in native hands in India. The security of the native States is in the supremacy of the Imperial Power. If, however, we forbid Armies in native hands, we must face the consequences. We must be prepared to manufacture war material in India, and on a large scale, in case of need. If ever the time comes when we run the risk of losing for a day our communications with India, we shall attempt at a rush to make up for lost time. We possess, it is true, some germs of Army factories of a valuable order, only they have had to be [illegible] in secrecy, so far as Parliament is concerned. What we require is some plan on which material of war the same end can be attained for England as India that was attained for Russia when her great Military system was established. We repeat, it is not so much manufacture, as the means of manufacture that we require. In the mean time the question of men has become of paramount importance, and on it hangs more than we are ready to imagine. Is it not worth our while considering whether even our old system of long marches might not to some extent be advantageously restored to in the cool months of the year? To habituate soldiers to a climate in which they have not only to live, but, if the necessity arises, to submit to forced marches, at the end of which there often trials of strength, is one of the simplest laws of war. The important consideration in all these matters is the undeniable fact that our position in India is scarcely more a question of race than of [illegible] The loss of position is the loss of power. We must have an Army as perfect as Army can be. The arming of the native forces is one of our gigantic difficulties; but that problem, too, will have to be solved by daring and genius for war. There is no standing still in the question. We have to deal with elements of disorder that will not stand still, and that cannot safely be allowed in the least to make heading. Our gallant little Army faces odds such as no Army ever before knew as a permanent fact. The power of the individual Englishman may be tried to the strain as that of the individual Roman never was. Any day might see the issue again forced upon us. On all considerations, an Indian statesman could scarcely do a greater service to his country than by directing a close, minute, and yet comprehensive attention to the Army in India.

HOT WEATHER AND HYDROPHOBIA.

(Scientific American.)

DOG-DAYS are sorry days for dogs. Not that the sultry season brings any distemper to them, least of all hydrophobia; but it does to Dogberry. As surely as warm weather returns, so surely are petty magistrates all but universally smitten with a sort of caniphobia, which knows no remedy but that instrument of canine torture, the muzzle. How the delusion originated there is no telling. It is equally hard to tell how it survives in the face of experience, statistics, the protests of the intelligent, everything, in fact, that ought to influence the official mind.

The canny juryman had twenty-three good and sufficient reasons to offer for the non-attendance of a brother juror. The first was: "The mon's dead, y'r honour." Reasons as numerous if not as cogent may be given for opposing the law that dogs shall not be suffered at large without a strap over the nose or some similar device for closing their mouths, at the time when an open mouth is most essential to their health and comfort. It is enough to say that the enactment is useless as a precaution against danger from canine madness.

Dogs do not go mad in public places. For hours, perhaps days, before the outbreak of the disease, the victim skulks within doors, hiding in dark places, under furniture, in mangers, and the like. Unless the muzzle is insisted on as a permanent fixture, therefore, it is no safeguard whatever. The distemper is developed at home, where the muzzle is not worn, and the rabid animal escapes to run amuck at a stage when muzzling is impossible. Besides, the dogs which do the most mischief are commonly pets, house dogs, and stable dogs, not allowed at large, and therefore seldom or never subject to municipal supervision. . . . .

It is well to be extremely cautious also of dogs (or cats) which unusually irritable, or which manifest other unusually symptoms, especially in regard to eating. Long before the dread of water appears, the approach of rabies is shown by a morbid appetite, which impels the ailing animal to devour filth and other obnoxious substances.

In valuable, the suspected animal should be promptly and securely chained in a place convenient for its execution should rabies be developed; if worthless, killing cannot be too speedy, whether a disposition to snap at persons or things has shown itself or not. In all cases of doubt, the animal's stomach should be examined, as well to relieve the apprehensions of the bitten, should the bite be probably harmless, as to insure thorough treatment of the wound in case hydrophobia is threatened.

The following substances were found in the stomach of a suspected dog, and were held to be strong indications of the animal's madness: Hair, mud, two bumblebees, a large butterfly, a small white mushroom, straw, grass, and a small piece of the victim's cheek!

The bitten child was treated by Dr. de Marmon, of Kingsbridge, New York, apparently with perfect success. The treatment consisted chiefly in the prompt cauterization of the wounds with a saturated solution of carbolic acid, afterwards keeping them wet with a weaker solution, accompanied by internal doses of liquor ammonicæ.

In all cases of dog bite, cautery should be resorted to immediately. If possible, a ligature should also be applied and the surrounding tissues drained of blood by means of cupping glasses or otherwise. Of the French cases already mentioned, 134 were cauterized, more or less promptly, and 92 escaped. Of 66 who neglected the precaution only 10 escaped. Sometimes simple excision of the wound appears to be effective, an operation which Dr. Hammond of this city has performed half a dozen times for wounds received from animals certainly rabid, and always with success so far as heard from. In four other cases he used caustic, with apparently the same effect. Mr. Youatt (author of so many works on dogs and other animals) relied entirely on the caustic action of nitrate of silver. As he treated as many as four hundred cases of bites by rabid animals, always with success, his experience is certainly worth considering. Four times he had occasion to perform the operation on himself; but there is a probability of its failure at last, since he committed suicide while suffering from what were supposed to be the initial symptoms of hydrophobia. Niemeyer advised both excision and cautery, in addition to cupping, as the most promising means of removing or destroying the virus; and in view of the horrible and fatal character of the disease, these precautions, however heroic, would seem to be justifiable. This is one of the cases in which prevention is not merely better than cure, it is the only cure. Once the disease has declared itself, there is little hope save that its more horrid symptoms may be mitigated, and the patient allowed to die in something less than agony.

Cure there is none, though the resources of medicine have been exhausted to find one. True, every now and then some one proclaims a specific, but unhappily the first genuine case of hydrophobia usually proves its inadequacy. Hot air is the latest remedy proposed; it appears, however, to be a delusion, since we recall at least one case in which the Turkish bath seemed only to aggravate the victim's agonies. . . . .

Perhaps the most encouraging case of mitigative treatment on record is one reported not long since by Professor Polli of Milan. The subject was a man who had been bitten by a mad dog about a month before, the symptoms of hydrophobia being fully developed when the experiment began, twelve hours after the patient's admission to hospital. The remedy employed was hachish, in eight grain doses of the solid extract repeated every four or five hours. The effect was immediate and happy. Convulsive madness and fury gave place to good humour, even gaiety, and for forty-eight hours the patient lay on his bed free and tranquil, then died calmly. The horrid symptoms of the disease were thus almost entirely removed; a result accomplished neither by opium nor morphine, nor by daturine "Hachish," concludes Professor Polli, "is therefore the best palliative and sedative in hydrophobia. It changes a raving, unmanageable, suspicious, or aggressive maniac, who bites and curses, into a poor invalid, content and tranquil, who blesses you."

A very recent and somewhat remarkable case is that of the late Dr. Francis Butler, of Brooklyn, New York, who died of hydrophobia, June 16. He was an educated man, the author of a book upon the breeding and diseases of dogs, and of late years had made the training of these pets his especial occupation. He was almost a total disbeliever in the reality of the transmission of any poison or disease from animals to mankind. He entertained the view, promulgated by Dr. Brown-Sequard and others, that hydrophobia in man is simply a nervous disorder, brought about by the imagination. In his various publications, Dr. Butler has given many directions about the proper treatment of sick and mad dogs, and has shown how easily all persons when bitten might cure themselves. His sad death proves the fallacy of his principal theories upon the subject. About six weeks ago he received a sick dog for treatment, and, in an attempt to administer his favourite remedy to the animal—salt—was bitten upon the thumb; the wound was slight and soon forgotten. On the day preceding his death, when in the act of placing a cup of tea to his lips, he was seized with dreadful spasms, which, with intervals of calmness, increased in intensity. He rushed about his house, he barked like a dog while streams of foaming saliva spurted from his mouth across the apartment, propelled as if with the force of an engine. It required the efforts of several strong men to hold him. He was attended by skilful physicians, whom he implored to take his life and release him from agony. Every effort was made for his relief, but neither by the stomach nor the hypodermic method was it possible to apply medication. During the last hours Dr. Lorette succeeded in forming a blister on his breast with mustard, and on this abraded surface [illegible] with he dusted sulphate of morphine. In ten minutes the drug acted on the pallidic system, the opium delirious came on, and he died without further suffering, exclaiming toward the last—"Oh! I am in heaven!"

Dr. Carmichael, one of our most eminent physicians in a recent case of this awful malady, recommended the use of the tincture of Calabar bean. Its good effect was immediately seen, and the doctor thought there might have been a recovery had it been sooner applied.

MR. DISRAELI IN HIS PATERNAL POSE.

(Spectator.)

MR. DISRAELI with a majority at his command in a new Parliament, the Mr. Disraeli who governed with the acquiescence of a divided Opposition, more powerful when united than his own party, was a statesman who meditated deeply on the moral aftercare of his command, who sometimes used the rod and sometimes dispensed his smiles, but almost always drew his resolve from the depths of a deeply considerate, though inscrutable judgment. If he was irritating and impertinent in his remarks on Mr. Gladstone's demeanour, it was easy to see that there was no impulse in the part, that for his own good purposes he wished to call out the impetuous side of his opponent. If he were disposed to beckon to the Radicals, the completely unconscious mode in which he effected his purpose, by inserting some highly Conservative guarantee against the effects of an otherwise very Radical provision, and allowing it to escape, as if in an overheard reverie, that even without that guarantee he personally should not have been afraid of the results of the provision, afforded quite a new study in the diplomacy of peace and war. But the result of all this study of the best conservation of political force was unfavourable to unity of effect. Mr. Disraeli was a sphinx, but hardly a captain. His own side were always uneasy when he gave the orders to march; his opponents were always dubious whether they ought to resist, or whether something better might not be in store for them under his leadership than their own leaders could offer. A Pythoness on her Delphic tripod or a priestress interpreting the murmur of the wind in the oak-leaves of Dodone, is, of course, an interesting character; and it was in a great measure Mr. Disraeli's, but it was hardly the character most appropriate to the Prime Minister of England. And accordingly, now that Mr. Disraeli has a majority at his back, he has exchanged it for one very different. If a good deal of the oracular lingers in him still—and no man can entirely put off the ground-work of his character—he gives the paternal instead of the darkly threatening or captivating tone to the oracles he utters; while the reluctance he affects to administer even the shadow of a reproof, and the benevolent manner in which he always tempers even the most sparing adverse critism by accents of gracious encouragement, are perfect miracles of magnificent, though almost domestic condescension. How fatherly in his concession, how fatherly, too, in his rigid enforcement of the logical consequence of his concession, he was on Tuesday night, when the Home-rulers pressed so anxiously for an adjournment of the debate! "I understand there is a wish, not confined to one side of the House, for adjournment, and if a concession of that kind is to be made, the handsomest way of making it is the best. I therefore agree that this debate should be continued on Thursday, but I do so with the generous confidence that it will be concluded on that night. But it will be necessary that we should have a morning sitting on Friday." The permission is given in the "handsomest way," and with "generous confidence" that the kindness of the giver will not be trespassed upon, but a day of double work is to be the consequence. Again, how affectionately didactic was his manner some weeks ago, in reminding the House of the value of time! It almost recalled to us the children's books of our grandmammas, with their exhortations to little girls, such as "Maria, let the passing hour thy youthful reason warn, and strive, my dear-ay, to improve the time that can't return." "I think the House will agree with me that under the circumstances, and remembering that this is the 8th of June, we should husband our resources to the utmost, and that every effort should be made on both sides of the House *not unnecessarily to waste that precious possession of time, which is not sufficiently appreciated. I think, by the House* until the month of June commences." But even this mild reproof was given with paternal tenderness, and with intimations that by able and skilful co-operation the past negligence might be retrieved, and a not too distant vacation deserved. And how carefully he extends his fatherly interest to both sides of the House. He never forgets that he is the Prime Minister of England, not merely a party leader. This was, of course, the motive of his declaration at Merchant Taylors' last week, that he was about to resume the task abandoned by Pitt and Grenville at the commencement of the great French war,—in fact, to apply to his policy those large constitutional ideas which he declined to call Liberal only because he regards "Liberal opinions as identified with theoretic Continental caricatures of the earlier ideas, but which certainly could not be in any intelligible sense termed either Conservative or Tory. In that speech, Mr. Disraeli represented himself in the light of the Minister of a Government which was in its best sense paternal, a Government seeking the elements of truth in the views of both parties, and refining them from the grosser admixture of party error till they were purely "national." Just so, he said at the Royal Academy dinner of 1871 that he claimed for the political style of art to which the present Government belonged, was that it was "of the British School," and he was careful to indicate that it differed therein from all the recent Governments of this country, some of which had been "Roman," some had been marked by the "severer outline of the Tuscan," but none apparently till this had been eminently British. Last year at Manchester his mind was harping on the same idea. The Liberals of the day were, he said, not national, but cosmopolitan; he wished himself and his followers to represent, without narrowness, the true national genius of England. And of course, to be truly national is to be superior to party, even to his own. Hence the majestic air with which he at once recognises the admirable though one-sided aims of the party which opposes him, even while he curbs its impatience, and leads up his more immediate followers—in some sense he affects to treat almost the whole House as his supporters—to larger views of political truth than any to which they have hitherto been accustomed, and even insists on their submitting to the painful process of gradually enlarging their mental horizon. Towards the Tories for some time back, towards both parties recently almost equally, his attitude has been precisely what the Apostle defines as that of a father,—"What son is he whom the father chasteneth not? If ye be without chastisement, of which all are partakers, then are ye bastards and not [illegible]

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